BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1825. No. 1844.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 8th Inst.

An Invoice of Gilt Jewellery & Handsome Necklaces, Pins, Rings, Watch Chains and Seals, Cards of Watch Keys, Earrings, &c. &c.

Cooper's Brace, Bits, Turn-Screws, Watch Maker's Plyers, Box Rulers and Ivory, do. Gilt Buttons, &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Bengal and Europe Piece Goods.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 12th Instant, an Invoice of highly finished Paintings by esteemed English Masters, Thos. and Augustus Reynolds, Wright, Cooper, and T. C. Barratt, comprising views in England. Wales, Savoy and Italy, all in elegant Frames.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Paintings by Italian and Flemish Masters, Beniecci, Monalde, Breenberg, Polemburg, Vanvitelli, Palma and others, consisting of Italian views and a variety of other subjects. A Catalogue may be seen at the Auction Room.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 12th Instant, an assortment of Coloured Views of different parts of the City of Calcutta done on thick Bristol board.

Books of Views in the Island of Antigua coloured.

A few copies of the new Poem "the Tournament" with coloured Plates.

Views in the Hamalya Mountains.

AND

To close an account, a few Pictures from Ackerman, and others, varnished and glazed in Gilt Frames.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A CALCUTTA BUILT

BUGGY

AND HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 550.
Meadows Street, 5th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 6th Instant,

AN Invoice of Saddlery consisting of Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Stirrup Leathers, Girths, Spare heads and reins, Horse Collars, Curry Combs and Brushes, Shot Belts, &c.

Best new Wine Corks, Foolscap Paper, Peruvian Bark, Cognac Brandy, Hodgson's Beer, a few Books and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 5th October 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
THE 12TH AND 13TH INSTANT,
ALL THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
OF
G. A. Prinsep Esq.
AT HIS
DWELLING HOUSE,
DADY'S BUILDINGS.

COMPRISING Breakfast Dining & Sofa Tables, Dressing and Card Ditto, Chairs, Couches, Carpets, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Bedstead and Bedding, Chandaliers, Globe Lamps, doubble branch Wall Shades with pans and Drops, Glass and Earthenware, Billiard Table, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON THE LATTER DAY'S SALE

An elegant Landau and Harness if not previously disposed of.

Catalogues will be published.

The Furniture will be on view on Monday and Tueasdy next.

Bombay 5th Oct. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TOMORROW THURSDAY THE 6TH INST.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
SUNDRY EFFECTS OF THE LATE
G. A. Bax Esq.
CONSISTING OF

PLATE and Plated Ware, a rich Cut Glass Dessert Service. Globe Lamps, a English Breakfast Set & other Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up a Europe Built Stanhope with Horse & Harness, as also two Saddle Horses & a Palanquin.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1825.

Mr. Higgs

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has just received a Fresh Lot of Arab and Persian Horses per Ship Nasserath Shaw.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY Superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....	at Rs.	800
In Hhd.....	"	400
In Cases of 6 Doz. each	"	22 Per Doz.
Fine Cape Madeira, in Pipes and Half pipes imported in May, 1824 at per pipe.....	"	150
Madeira London Market, at per pipe.....	"	550
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each.....	"	20

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership of JEMSETTJEE SORABJEE, JEHANGEERJEE MANACKJEE and BOMANJEE MANACKJEE in the Mercantile Concerns under the Name of JEHANGEERJEE and CO. at Nagpore, and the Military Station at Kamptee, are dissolved by Mutual Consent from this date, and that their Europe Warehouses at Nagpore and the Military Station at Kamptee, will in future be Conducted by JEHANGEERJEE and CO. as usual with the exception of the J. S. and B. M. late partners.

JEHANGEERJEE AND CO.

NAGPORE,
15th August, 1825.

A. F. DE CONCEIÇAÕ,
No. 1, BAKE HOUSE LANE,

HAS for Sale, on Commission, a few Second hand pieces of Music, consisting of God Save the King, with Vari-

ations for Piano with Flute accompaniment, Overture Songs, &c. in the Grand Pantomim Drama of O'Bi, Hope Told a Flatterine Tale with Variations for Piano, Overture to Calife of Bagdad for two Performers on the Piano by Boildieu, Pot Pouci for a Flute and Violin, Duetts for Flute by Gibaner, Muller, Cambini, Duvienne, Stamitz, Trios for Piano Forte with Flute, and Violencello accompt. by Haydu, Cramer, Gyrowitz, Hoffmuster, Schroitter, Duheime, Grand Concert for Piano with accampant. of full Orchestra by Bomtempo, Ditto with 13 Parts by Hummell &c. as likewise some Violin Silver Strings, and few Setts of Guittar Strings.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

Capt. John Thacker,

(Of the Hororable Company's Service.)

EXPECTED to arrive here towards the end of November, and to Sail for London about 1st January.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

For Passage to England

THE HANNAH,

(OF BOMBAY,)

COMMANDED BY

Capt. Thomas Shepherd,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

IS Expected to arrive at Bombay in the middle of November, and will be despatched direct for England about 10th December next.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

HAVING Left Portsmouth on the 13th June, may be hourly expected and will sail from hence on or about the 1st Dec.

The Cambridge has very superior accomodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, Carries a Surgeon and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

Apply to PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

SIMPSON,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry Simpson,

COMMANDER;

WILL sail for Tellicherry and London, about the 15th Instant.

The Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to Mr. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

(Late of the Hon'ble Co's. Service)

COMMANDER;

IS hourly expected to arrive from London, and will return to that port, direct about the 15th proximo.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, is elegantly fitted up for Passengers and, having her homeward cargo ready will be punctually despatched.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 5th October 1825.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1825. No. 1844.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH SEPT. 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

No. 290 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer the Commissariat charge of the station of Ahmednuggur from the Commissary at Poonah to the Commissariat Officer in Candeish.

No. 291 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when Commanding Officers of Corps may receive the advance of Rupees 500, authorized by the General Order of the 14th November 1823 for the purpose of employing Sepoys on leave, in obtaining Recruits for their respective Regiments, strict injunctions be given to the parties to whom the money may be entrusted, to appropriate it only in subsisting the recruits they may eventually enlist, and not to lay the money out, as has in a late instance occurred, in the purchase of other articles as a means of remittance to the place where the money was ultimately required.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1825.

No. 292 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a district Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Dyson dated Essoobarry 20th February 1825, directing all reports of the district of Candeish to be made to Major Deschamps on his own departure to Cutch.

A similar order by Lieutenant Colonel K. Egan dated Malligaum 6th June last directing all reports of the district to be made to Major Deschamps, on his (Lieutenant Colonel Egan's) quitting the command of Candeish upon his appointment to the Southern Concan, is likewise confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1825.

No. 293 of 1825.—Lieut. Peat, Executive Engineer in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Field service.

No. 294 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department to appoint Captain William Havelock, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Command a Rissala of irregular Horse at Poonah.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1825.

On Saturday arrived the James Sibbald, from Portsmouth the 14th of June, but the packets brought out by her, contain few articles of novelty and less of importance.

PASSENGERS

Mrs. Campbell and Son.
Mrs. Pallexfer, Miss Pallexfer.
Miss Bell, Major Cash 2d Regiment.
Captains Brough and Head 2d Regiment.
Lieuts. Belford, Cavendish, Sterling.
Ensign Westley, Assistant Surg Campbell.
Lieutenant Robinson 4th Dragoons.
Vet'y. Surgeon Terum Ditto.
John Pallexfer Esq.
Mr. William Forbes.
Mr. Geo. Pallexfer.
Detachment of 2d Regt. of Foot.——150
Ditto 4th Dragoons——————50

The accounts from Greece by this conveyance, are at variance with those received via Mocha; but though so decided a difference is by no means calculated to gain implicit confidence, still it affords a hope that the latter may be only the fabrications of despotism, or at best, the garbled statements of interested persons.

It has been stated in the *Contitutionnel*, that a revolt had taken place amongst the Spanish troops, owing to heavy arrears which the Government withholds from regiments of the line, while the Guards are indulged in every species of luxury.

This may be true, yet what favourable result can be anticipated from the feeble efforts of so abject a race of beings as the Spaniards have proved themselves? But they are pious people, judging from the number of their priests; and, perhaps, from a misinterpretation of the text, claim all the blessings promised to the *poor in spirit*.

The motion made by Mr. Hobhouse to repeal the window tax, has failed—One of the principal arguments on which the ministry founded their objections was, its long standing, as though taxes like port-wine or stilton cheese became more palatable from age!

A dissolution of Parliament was expected in June, and the general election to take place before the harvest.

Application has been made by the King, for an additional allowance of six thousand a year to the Duke of Cumberland, and also to the Duches of Kent, in consequence of the expenses incurred for her daughters education.

Sir T. Bradford, it is said, has been appointed to the command of the army at Bombay in the room of Sir Charles Colville.

From evidence given on oath, before a committee of the commons, it appears, that pawnbrokers receive 75 per cent interest, for small sums advanced, on pledges, to the poor, while only 15 or 20 per cent is taken for sums lent on articles of considerable value; making a difference of 55 or 60 per cent between the rakes of fashion, who occasionally borrow money on the security of plate or jewels, and the labourer who weekly pledges his Sunday coat. Yet the law is said to be impartial!

It has so long been the practice to laud English legislation, that habit and prejudice frequently skimming over the surface of injustice and absurdities, concludes, however flagrant, that they are founded on principles too deep for the penetration of common sense, and that wisdom, like truth in a well, must lie at the bottom.

It is perhaps to this character for profundity, that our laws against usury have so long remained unaltered, though false in theory, and a dead letter in practice.

On this subject much has been said, and it is still far from being exhausted; but without entering into the merits of particular statutes, or the policy of imposing restraint on the disposal of any species of property, it may not be uninteresting, to examine how far the legislature has acted consistently, in various endeavours to regulate the profit on loans.

In the reign of Henry the 8th, the rate of interest was fixed at 10 per cent. In that of James the 1st it was reduced to 8, and lastly it was settled at 5 in the reign of Queen Ann, and the penalty for receiving more, is treble the sum advanced.

This law was to protect the needy from extortion, and induce the employment of capital in trade, but what degree of common honesty is there in a legislature, which, with such an act in the statute book, not only suffers the licenced money lenders to fatten on the distresses of the people, but powerfully opposed the establishment of a company whose professed purpose is to remedy the evil?

On this occasion the Chancellor's voice was predominant. Without disputing his Lordship's arguments, we think, for the honour of a British senate, he would do well to propose some measures, for rendering the laws on usury more consistent, if not more effective. His opinion would doubtless have considerable weight, for his practice in the equity of loans has been considerable, and it will be generally allowed, that no man has a more perfect acquaintance with the value of money.

The Cholera is said still to prevail with unabated maligmity, in many parts of the country; and the idea of its being contagious, we regret to hear, is becoming more prevalent than heretofore.

Having been obliged with a copy of Sir Gilbert Blanes opinion, on the progress of this dreadful malady, we offer it our readers under the conviction, that at the present period, it cannot fail of being acceptable to many, not only from the great importance of the subject, but also the established reputation

of the author, who delivered his sentiments at the request of the Court of Directors, expressly for the benefit of India.

London, 16th January 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

Absense from Town and urgent business have prevented me from acknowledging sooner the receipt of your letter, together with the report of the Medical Board of Madras which you did me the honor to send to me on the 15th of last month.

Though I almost despair of throwing any farther light on this very obscure but important subject I must not decline offering such remarks as occur to me regarding it, for though I have no actual observation nor experience of it, my public duties have led me to bestow much time and attention on the subject of contagion in general.

I begin with congratulating you on the high professional talents of your Medical Officers in India, which have never been more conspicuously displayed than in the great ability, candour, zeal and unwearied diligence, observable in the late report from Bombay. It is therefore with all due diffidence that I venture to make any comments upon it in which I shall confine myself to the question regarding its infectious nature, and whether on any occasion means, preventive of its spreading, can be available.

1st. The first remark I shall make is, that those who advocate the opinion of non contagion appear to me to lay too much stress on the circumstance of great numbers escaping the disease who have been exposed to it by the near approach or contact of the sick, for it is well known in the history of contagion, that in consequence of the great variety of the predisposition of individual constitutions, this is the case more or less with regard to every species of contagion; and indeed if this were not the case the Human species would long ago have become extinct through the operation of pestilential disorders.

2dly. My next remark is, that it does not seem to me, that those who have argued this question have been sufficiently aware, that whatever weight may be allowed to the above mentioned argument, it militates much more forcibly against the supposition of aerial influence, for in this case and in conformity with this argument, not a single human being could escape, inasmuch as every living creature must breathe the external air, whether pure or contaminated, whereas it is easy to conceive that if the noxious principle resides in the morbid emanations of the human body great numbers may never come within the sphere of them, either by contact or approach.

3dly. I have next to observe, that there does not appear to have been sufficient importance annexed to a circumstance which I apprehend may be considered as a satisfactory criterion for discriminating contagions, or what are technically called *Epedemick* diseases, from those depending on the state of the soil and air called *Endemick*: it is this: that if any disorder affecting a whole community arises from some noxious principle in the soil or air, it must in the nature of things attack *Simultaneously* all those who are exposed to it, whereas if it proceed from any morbid principle generated in the human body it's attack will be *Progressive*, a certain space of time being necessary for it to pass from individual to individual, and still more from one region or community to another. I ask if it is reconcileable to reason that this disease could have advanced gradually from Bengal, where it first appeared in September 1817, to Bombay which it reached about twelve months afterwards, following the track of the Army in the commencement of the Pindarree War, through any other medium than that of human intercourse? The whole history of the disease is an exemplification of the same process and may be strikingly illustrated also by the latest accounts we have had of its progress from India through Persia to Syria and Astracan, by the line of the Caravans, which conveyed it to these countries last year. Can any thing be more inconceivable or more repugnant to the plain good sense of the most ordinary understandings, than the idea that this could be effected by any quality of the air or exhalation of the soil, either following these tracks or generated in them in the last six years, during which so many countries have successively suffered under this calamitous scourge?

4thly. I wish next to remark that those who have argued against the existence of contagion, from the impossibility of tracing it except at considerable distances, do not seem to be fully aware that the like argument might be adduced against the existence of the contagion of small Pox and Measles, which, as every one knows, are frequently caught under circumstances of time and place, which would be held decisive against their being contagious, were not this fully established by other facts; such is the extreme subtelty of all infectious matter.

5thly. The last remark I shall make is, perhaps, the most important, tho' at first sight paradoxical. It is that both parties in this controversy have truth on their side. Nothing I think can be more clear from the very luminious history of this disease, as given in the Bombay report, than that this disease has arisen from various occasions without owing its existence to contagion, and without communicating it to others, as exemplified in cases of a very limited number of individuals unconnected and uninfluenced by each other, in which circumstances after a partial prevalence, the disease has disappeared without spreading, as stated in several passages of the report, while it is equally manifest from other parts of the narrative, that the disease was certainly contagious: nor is there any thing in this either contradictory or dissonant to reason and experience in analogous cases. For it is fully ascertained with regard to the Typhous fever of Europe and the Yellow fever of the West Indies, that tho' they sometimes appear in a sporadic and uninfectious form, they do also under certain circumstances assume a form decidedly contagious; these circumstances are chiefly crowding, want of cleanliness and deficient ventilation, which add concentration and virulence to the venomous principle. I must, at the same time, admit that there are circumstances stated in the report so peculiar and anomalous as not to be well accounted for on any known principle.

But the great point of practical importance in this discussion is, whether, from what we know of this dreadful disease, any hope can be entertained of employing practicable and available means of arresting and averting its ineffable horrors.

This point as well as some others respecting the question of contagion will receive considerable illustration from what occurred in the Isles of France and Bourbon in the years 1818 and 1819. What is called the Indian Cholera, but which ought to be more properly styled the *Malignant Spasmodic Cholic*, made its appearance in the Isle of France on or about the 20th November 1818. The Topase frigate from Ceylon, where this disease was prevailing and which actually prevailed in the frigate, three men having died on the passage, arrived at the Island on the 29th of the preceding month. Can there be a doubt in the mind of any rational being that this disease never before known here, in an Epidemick form, was imported by that vessel? Is it conceivable, that the air of the continent of India or of Ceylon could be wafted hither, at the distance of near three thousand miles, or that just at that point of time the air of the Island itself became contaminated, after prevailing for a few months, it vanished; for it is one of the peculiarities of this disease, that after rapidly selecting its victims, consisting of those who by some obscure predisposition are alone susceptible of it, it disappears.

From the circumstances of its appearance in Bourbon we are led to some still more important inferences. The Governor of that Island under the strong conviction of its infectious nature, took measures by proclamation, to bar all intercourse with the Isle of France. But in spite of this a boat from the shore of Bourbon, had clandestine communication with a small vessel from the Isle of France, probably about the 8th or 9th of January, for she left Port Louis on the 6th. After the usual interval, the disease shewed itself so as to leave no doubt of an infection traceable to the boat, and spread to one of the Quarters of the town. The Governor, with that vigilance and energy which was in his character, instantly adopted such measures of police, by *cordons* of Troops and by conveying the sick to a Sayarette, that the farther progress of it was arrested and in a short time it died away. In the Isle of France, on the contrary, where no such steps had been taken, the disease spread to the whole town and to the rural population to a calamitous degree.

The facts of this narrative are not unlike those which occurred two years ago at the Island of Ascension, regarding the yellow fever; the circumstances of which were such, as in combination with other of a like kind left no room to doubt of its infectious nature, and of the expediency of taking precautions against its importation; as a warning to prevent the recurrence of calamities, which in this and other instances were imputable to a neglect of due precaution; a historical statement of it was conveyed to all the naval stations liable to this malady, and the public authorities of the Army directed copies of it to be transmitted to all the stations in the West Indies and Europe, where the troops had so disastrously suffered from it.

It is somewhat singular and curious, but deeply affecting, that the great Epidemick of the Western World should have spread itself Eastward so as to reach one extremity of the

Mediterranean sea while the great Epidemick of the East in its progress westward has reached the other extremity of that Sea; for the yellow Fever has made dreadful ravages in Spain, in the course of the last twenty five years, even Italy itself having not quite escaped it, and the Indian cholera has reached Syria, as already stated; great numbers having perished by it in Antioch and Aleppo in the course of last year.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) GILBERT BLANE,
Physician to the King and Physician to the Fleet in the West Indies in the American War.

Sackville Street, 17th January 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to enclose, for your acceptance, some Copies of the circular relating to the yellow Fever, alluded to in my letter addressed to you yesterday, in case you may wish to transmit one of them to each of your Presidencies, along with a copy of my letter to you. The yellow Fever having in the course of the last two years shewn itself on the coast of Africa and the Island of Ascension is so far on its march to India as, perhaps, to render it advisable to watch its farther progress.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) GILBERT BLANE
Sackville Street, 19th January 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

Since I had the honor of addressing you two days ago, I have had intelligence, through a channel which I consider as authentic, that in the year 1821, when the cholera raged in Persia, the city of Ispahan was saved from it by the vigilant measures of the Government; for as they saw every reason to believe that it was communicated by caravans, the Governor-General of the province of Ispahan, hearing of its being at Schiraz and other places, with which there was intercourse by caravans, gave order, that they should not go to their Capital but take the route of Jesd. Ispahan was saved from it, but it broke out at Jesd.

Through the same channel I have learned, that this disease has reached the port of Laodicea on the coast of Syria, the coasts of Egypt and even Cyprus.

Though I believe there are situation, and circumstances in which no human precaution can arrest the career of this most dreadful malady, it seems equally clear that there are occasions on which it may be stopped or averted.

I have the Honor to be &c.
(Signed.) GILBERT BLANE.

Hon'ble the Chairman &
Deputy Chairman of the
East India Company.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SIR GILBERT BLANE BART. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Dated Sackville Street, 15th December 1823.

SIR,

Be pleased to acquaint The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in virtue of their Lordships' direction I have been furnished by the commissioners of victualling, with such documents as have come into their hands regarding the appearance and fatal effects of the yellow Fever at the Island of Ascension, and I have procured further information relating to this subject from the Navy Office and Office of Paymaster of Marines. I have also been favored through the politeness of Dr. Burnet, one of the Medical Commissioners of the victualling Board, with the sight of a Private letter to him from the Commander of the Bann sloop of War, from which I have derived important information on the same subject.—

The result of this information is, that from the time the Fever shewed itself on board His Majesty's sloop of War Bann, a few day's after her departure from Sierra Leone, on one of the last days of March, the Crew at that time being all in perfect health, till her arrival at Ascension on the 25th April, there died thirteen men, and Twenty between that time and the 2d June, when the Epidemic was supposed to have ceased, and that by a report dated the 5th August, there died of the Garrison, among whom the disease broke out a few days after the arrival of the ship, Sixteen Men, Five Women and Four Children, besides one child stated in the report to have perished from want of sustenance after the Mother's death.

In order to estimate the rate of sickness and mortality in the crew of the Bann, it is necessary to state, that there were mustered on board of her on the 31st of March, one hundred and seven men and Officers, being only three short of the complement, besides twenty seven supernumeraries, native Africans.

It appears that no death occurred among the Africans, so that nearly one third of the ship's Company was carried off by this disease, and it appears by the Surgeons' Journal, that ninety-nine had been seized with it, and I am informed by the Paymaster of Marines that it appeared from his correspondence that of the men and Officers first stationed at Ascension in September 1821, there died none, nor was there ever a single case of sickness among them from that time till May 1823, a few days after the arrival of the Bann; during this time the Garrison was neither increased nor diminished. But the rate of mortality is not to be computed on the number of twenty eight, for there were six men at a distant Post to whom this disease did not extend, so that out of twenty two there died sixteen, that is somewhat more than three fourths.

Two men belonging to His Majesty's ship Driver also died at the Island of this disease. The death of Captain Saumarez of the Bann, which happened subsequently to the above report being added to these, the total loss of lives amounts to the number of 62 including the child.

As this Garrison was quite healthy at the time of the arrival of the Bann, there can be no doubt of the disease being contagious, and the Medical Officers, upon whose conviction of its not being so, the Commanding Officers omitted to take any effectual means of cutting off intercourse between the Ships and the Garrison, have since, in their official Communications, explicitly declared their change of opinion, at the same time they described the disorder as possessing the true characteristics of the Yellow Fever, in that aggravated and infectious form in which it has shewn itself in the West Indies, North America and Spain. The detailed account given by the Surgeon of the Bann leaves not the least ambiguity regarding its nature, for among other symptoms he "enumerates the skin tinged with Yellow "assuming a deeper and deeper hue and "before death the vomiting of a dark coloured "fluid like Coffee Grounds." These are characteristics which will apply to no other Epidemic.

Without entering into any detailed history of this disease, far less of the controversies regarding it, it may be satisfactory to their Lordships to be informed that the first account of it on record in the British Colonies in the West Indies is, that at Barbadoes in 1647, and in North America, that of 1693 at Boston, to which it was carried from Martinique by the Fleet under Admiral Wheeler.

In Europe its first appearance was at Lisbon in 1723. From these periods it continued to make its appearance in all these regions, but at long intervals, particularly in North America and Europe. But in 1793 a new era of its prevalence commenced, for since that time it has been infinitely more frequent and fatal in the West Indies and North America. This increased prevalence did not commence in Europe till the year 1800, when it appeared in Cadiz in all its horrors, after an interval of six and thirty years, since that time it has visited Cadiz four times and has spread from thence to other seaport Towns in the South of Spain at short intervals; among other places in this Line of Coast it has visited Gibraltar, first in 1804, when more than one third of the Garrison and population were carried off, and several times since but with little loss on account of the precautionary means adopted, means which had been entirely neglected at the first visitation.

It is remarkable that this pestilential Epidemic has never shewn itself except in tropical climates or at those Seasons in temperate climates in which the heat ascends to the tropical height. This has perhaps been one of the chief causes of the disbelief of its infectious nature. But not to mention the establishment of it by evidence as a matter of fact, it may be remarked that in this respect it bears a close analogy to the true plague which has never been known to exist but under one particular range of atmospheric heat, tho' lower than that of the Yellow Fever, for it is only in temperate climates that it has ever prevailed, having never been known between the Tropics or within the Polar circles. It even disappears in temperate climates during the solstitial heats, which equal the tropical, as is well known in Lower Egypt, and in the North of Europe it becomes extinct in Winter.

Another cause of the incredulity regarding this fact is, the great resemblance it bears to that form of the Yellow Fever, which is at all times more or less endemic in the West India Islands. This in ordinary circumstances is not contagious but becomes so when it is engendered and fostered by corrupt human effluvia under the influence of foul air accasionally created by crowding, filth, long privations, hardships and defective ventilation, more particularly in Ships and in time of war. It is under such concurrence of incidents that this Fever takes on a more intense virulence and a contagious character, whereby it propagates and spreads itself in the manner of a pestilential Epidemic.

What I wish most anxiously to press on their Lordships' attention is, that a great proportion of the Medical Officers of the Navy

like the two above alluded to, before what they witnessed at Ascension, are said actually to disbelieve in the contagious nature of this pestilential Epidemic in any of its species, forms or circumstances.

Their Lordships will readily apprehend from what has happened on this small scale, what must have been the effect of this opinion if erroneous, held by those whose duty it is to suggest the requisite precautions in the case of the Fleet, Armies, Garrisons and great Towns which have been exposed to this malady for the last thirty years in the continent and Islands of America, and for the last twenty threeyears in the South of Europe, and what must in future be the effects of this singular delusion, should it continue to prevail and to be acted upon as heretofore in His Majestys' Service by sea & land.

I am inclined to believe that as the greater part of the Medical Officers of the Navy, as well as of the Army, are now well educated and of a highly respectable character, it is from a want of due information that this fatal error has prevailed so much, for there are already on record so many facts as strongly in evidence of the contagious nature of the yellow fever, as those that have so recently occurred at the Island of Ascension, which were they generally known, could hardly fail to carry conviction to every rational mind. Of this kind might be quoted the various instances of the communication from one Ship to another in the middle of the ocean. It is obvious that any one of these facts duly attested would by all the Laws of evidence, be sufficient to substantiate the proof of this point and decide the question, and the effect of so many could not fail to prove irresistable.

P. S. My fear of trespassing on their Lordships' time and attention having induced me to make my statements in as few words as possible, I have, perhaps done wrong in omitting some important circumstances, which I shall here advert to as briefly as possible. A few days before the Bann sailed from Sierra Leone, the Captain sent some of his men on board a merchant ship called the "Caroline" to assist in bringing her to anchor. This ship had lost by the yellow Fever almost all her hands, to the number of twenty, none surviving but the Master & two others. There was also at that time an unprecedented loss of lives, from the same Fever among the white Inhabitants of the settlement. It is described in the returns to the Medical Board of the Army, which I have seen, as a Fever, widely different from the ordinary Fever of the Country, both in its Symptoms and its degree of mortality, such as had never before appeared in that settlement, and as occurring at a season of the year which is usually the most healthy.

It is also worthy of remark, that His Majesty's ship the Driver, which had been at Sierra Leone at the same time with the Bann arrived at Ascension, with all the Crew in health and that I found by enquiry of the Master of the Caroline, that none of the ship's company of the Driver had any intercourse with his ship after the breaking out of the fever.

Some of the men of the Driver, he said, had been on board of his ship, but it was many days before the commencement of the fever.

It appears by a subsequent communication the Garrison of the Island of Ascension amounted to thirty-five men and officers in the beginning of May when the Bann arrived there.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MALTA GOVT. GAZETTE.

It appears that the siege of Navarine is carrying on with great activity by the Egyptian troops; but as yet the Greek garrison makes effectual resistance. These troops are part of those landed some time ago at Modon; but instead of four or five thousand, eighteen thousand are actually now there. They occupy a large regular encampment, the tents in streets agreeably to European manner; and they have bands of music with the regiments. A regular communication is kept up between Modon and Candia, and it is expected that from that Island considerable reinforcements of troops belonging to the Pasha of Egypt are now on their way to the Morea.

The blockade of Patras was easily raised by the Turkish men of war: and this could not have been otherwise, as they were eleven in number, frigates and corvettes, whilst the Greek vessels consisted of only three or four brigs. The whole of this is very dicouraging for the Greek cause; still the Greek Government is sanguine for the success of the expedition now organizing for the reduction of Patrass.

MALTA GOV. GAZETTE,—MAY 18.

Yesterday morning His Majesty's Ship *Cambrian*, Captain Hamilton, arrived from Nice, where His Excellency the Marquess of Hastings together with the Marchioness and family landed on the 9th instant, and we are happy to state in perfect health.

A merchant vessel which arrived here on the 11th inst., from Alexandria, reports that she met the Algerine fleet consisting of 2 frigates, 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 2 brigs, and a xebec, at about 120 miles to the eastward of this Island.

Major Laing who has been here some weeks preparing for his expedition to Timbuctoo, to explore the course of the Niger sailed on the 7th inst. in His Majesty's Ship *Gannet* for Tripoli. This enterprising Officer enters upon his arduous undertaking with a zeal not surpassed by any of his predecessor, and may perhaps be considered better fitted for it than many of them, in consequence of his having been already habituated to the climate of Africa, by a residence at Cape Coast. He suffered a slight indisposition during his stay here, but was quite recovered, and embarked in great spirits and full of ardour for the object of his expedition.

Cairo 24th March 1825. Died suddenly on the 3rd instant in the Peninsula of Sinai, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of Christchurch College Cambridge, second Son of Rev. Joseph Cook of Newton Hall, Morpeth, aged 34.

The following is an extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated the 14th July:—

"Ibrahim Pacha is making, I am sorry to
"say, great progress in the Morea against the
"Greeks. He has taken Navarene, Cala-
"mata, Tripolizza, and is now, I believe, be-
"fore Napoli di Romania. A reinforcement
"is about to leave this of 12,000 more disci-
"plined troops."

A letter received at Mocha from Egypt, states that the Greek cause was on the decline, Ibrahim Pacha having penetrated into the centre of the Morea, and taken Navarino, Calamata, Tripolizza, and other towns of consequence in the interior. He had also been successful in several battles. His army amounted to 12,000 disciplined Arabs, and Mahomed Alli is organizing a similar number now in Egypt. At sea the Greeks are still successful. The following is an extract from the same letter.

"Egypt perfectly tranquil. With regard
"to Yemen the Pasha is not likely to trou-
"ble you, at least for some time, though of-
"ten urged to it by the Porte. Political in-
"telligence from your quarter is always of
"value, as it enables me to contradict with
"effect, the lies that are hatched by our ene-
"mies at Mocha and Jedda, of which this year
"we have had a full batch, no less than a muti-
"ny of 60,000 of our native troops, and the
"siege of Calcutta by the Burmese."

Ibrahim Pacha is stated to treat the Greek prisoners with the greatest humanity.

SMYRNA, JUNE 8th.—The army of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea consists of 13,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry. His fleet consists of 73 ships of war, 11 of which are frigates, and the rest corvettes, brigs, &c. Eight of these ships belong to the Algerine Government.

SYRA, 3d JUNE.—Attica is on the point of being invaded by the Turks. A Turkish brig has been wrecked here. All the Franks, as well as the Greeks and Armenians, found among the crew, have been put to death.

MODON, MAY 23d.—Mekmet Pacha was bombarding on the 4th May Missolongi and Natolico. He was at the head of an army of 32,000 men, and possessed the whole country between Arta and Missolongi. Consternation reigns throughout the Morea.

ATHENS, 17TH MAY.—Odysseus, who has lent himself by turns to the cause of the Greeks and the Turks, is now a prisoner in the Acropolis.

Condarioti has published a proclamation, urging the Greeks to arms. and calling upon them not to be disheartened by the reverses which they have suffered.

Within the last few days, when the Capt. Pacha, with his fleet, was near Andros, one of his frigates was dismasted by a gust of wind, and was immediately set on fire and destroyed by the Greeks. A Turkish brig, pursued by the Greeks, ran on shore on the rocks of Syra, and was completely wrecked. The Greeks have also taken six Turkish transports laden with military stores.

Letters from Alexandria mention the death of Mr. Lee, Consul for the Levant Company. A man very highly respected by all who knew him.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. E. Neville, 2d Gren. Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. H. Hall, Pioneers.
Lieut. W. H. Kingston, 40th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. R. Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt.
Cadet W. Forbes, Infantry.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. L. Russell, Horse Artillery.
Lieut. E. Neville, 2d Gren. Regt.
Lieut A. C. Peat, Engineers.
Ensign C. B. Raitt, 1st Gren. Regt.
Capt. P. Hanter, 1st Regt. Lt. Cay.
Ensign J. James, 20th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 1st. Ship James Sibbald, (Free Trader), James K. Forbes, Commander, from London, left Portsmouth 14th June.

3d. Persian Ship Nusserath Shaw, Hajee Ebrahim, Nacqudah, from Bushire, 5th Sept. Mascat 21st. Sept.

4th, Brig Magnet, Capt. John Todd, from London, left 19th May.

Passengers per James Sibbald.—Mrs. Campbell, and Son, Mrs. Pallexfer, Miss Pallexfer, Miss Bell, Major Cash, 2d Regt. Capt. Brough, 2d. Regt. Capt. Head, do. Lieut. Belford, do. Lieut. Cavendish, do. Lieut. Sterling, do. Ensign Westley, do. Asst. Surg. Campbell, do. Lieut. Robinson, 4th Drs. Vety. Surg. Terum, do. John Pallexfer, Esq. Mr. Wm. Forbes, Mr. George Pallexfer, Detachment of 2d Regt. of Foot———150.
Do. of 4th Drs.—50.

Per Nasserath Shaw.—Capt. Jas. Cunningham, John Ritchie, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 28th, Ship Caledonia, T. H. Johnston, Commander, to Mandavie.

Passengers by Caledonia.—Lieut. Col. Midford, Commander, 3d Regt Lieut. Elderton, 3d Regt. Lieut. Jones, 3d Regt. Lieut. Johnson, Adjt. 3d Regt. Lieut. Candy, Qr. Mr. 3d Regt. Ensign Hallett, 3d Regt. Surg. Moyle, 3d Regt. Lieut. Peat, Engineers, Lieut. Neville, 2d Gren. Regt. Ensign Geddes, 2d Gren. Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Calcutta, for Liverpool.
Arab.—Psyche, for Persian-Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9. Brig Sarah, Peter Milne, from Table Bay 17th June, Colombo, Madras, and Vizagapatam 4th September.

10. Ship Barretto Junior, J. Webster put back dismasted.

12. H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, C. Biden, from London, and Madras 4th September.

Do. French Brig Mary Ann, F. Roux, from Port Louis and Mauritius 6th August.

Do. Brig Sarah, K. Lambie, from Penang 13th August.

Do. Brig Phœnix, Thomas Francis, from Rangoon 18th August.

13. Ship *Lady Flora*, Thomas McDonnell, from London 2d and Downs 4th May, St. Jago and Madras 7th September.

14. H. C. Surveying Ship *Investigator*, T. Ross, from Rangoon 24th August—Bark *Malvina*, Thomas Howard, from Singapore 25th August—American Brig *Governor Endicott*, R. Barker, from Boston 2d April and Malacca 22d August—Ship *Royal George*, W. Reynolds, from London 13th May—Ditto *Hydery* E. Eales, from Arracan 27th August—The Ship *King Geoge the Fourth*, S. Butler, put back in a leaky state.

Passengers, per H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, from London:—William Henry Abbott, Esq. Attorney at Law; Dr. D. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. P. Walker and J. V. Snook, Cadets; Mr. J. C. Stewart, Free Merchant; and Mr. J. W. Smyth, Free Mariner.

From Madras:—Mrs. Euderby; Mrs. Beaumont; Captain Enderby, H. M. 11th Lancers; John Beaumont. Esq.; Master Beaumont; and G. Beatson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

Per Lady Flora, from London:—Mrs. Charles Pattenson; Miss Anna Pattenson; Miss Louisa Pattenson; Mr. Williams; Robert Mackinstry Esq; Dr. T. Spencer; Mr. Crawford, Writer Messrs. Beck, Alcock, Ellis, Griffith and Charles Griffith, Cadets; and Mr. Falconer, Free Mariner.

Per Brig Phœnix, from Rangoon:—Mr. W. Butler, Country Service.

Per French Brig Mary Ann, from Mauritius:—Mr. Lafond; and Mr. A. Gautier, Merchant.

Per Brig Sarah from Penang:—Messrs. C. A. Chatoor and G. Vartan.

The *Sarah* rode out a very heavy gale from N. E. and East, in the Eastern Channel, which continued two days, the 7th and 8th instant—made a great deal of water and was obliged to throw part of her Cargo over board—had a Pilot Vessel to attend her to Kedgeree, being in a leaky state.

Per Hydery, from Rangoon:—Captain Ross, 42d B. N. I.; Captain Austin, 18th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Mendlicott, Madras Artillery; Lieutenant Cardew, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Warner, 18th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Cotton, 10th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Betts, 1st Light Infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, 1st Extra Regiment; Lieutenant Robertson, 3d Extra Regiment; Lieutenant Gledstone, 16th Madras N. I.; Ensign Sinclair, 10th Madras N. I.; Mr. Herklots, Surgeon, Madras Establishment; Mr. Nelson, Revenue Surgeon; Mr. Howard, Flotilla Service; Mr. Montreo, ditto; Mr. Vardon; Captain Wolly, 2d Light Infantry, died at Sea 2d September; Lieutenant White, 6th Extra Regiment, died in the Arracan River, 24th August; Dr. Boyd, died at Arracan 16th August.

Per Royal George from London:—Mrs. Watkins; Mrs. Petrie; Mrs. Reynolds; Miss McLean; Miss Hill; Miss Healy; Captain Bond, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Captain Walkins, Bengal Army; M. Petrie Esq. and W. D. Walkinson, Esq. Free Merchants; Mr. J. F. Healy, Messrs. J. Mathias and J. Wilson, Cadets.

Per Bark Malvina, from Singapore:—Mrs. Howard.

Per American Brig Governor Endicott, from Malacca:—John Mackay, Esq. late Master of the *Britannia*.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 7th. Ship Lady Blackwood, John Russell, for Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 14, H. M. Ship Tamar, J. J. G. Bremer, from Calcutta.

15, Ship Sultan, S. Mitchell, from Calcutta 27th August.

16, do. William Money, G. Cheine, from Rangoon 13th August.

21, Ship Elizabeth, J. Mackenzie, from Cochin 6th and Aleppy 12th September.

Do. do. Ahmed Bux, R. De Souza, from Calcutta 15th August and Calingapatam 9th September.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 15, Ship Clarisse, Partarreige, for Pondicherry.

Do. Guildford, M. Johnson, for Calcutta.

16, Brig Hope, Hudson, for Vizagapatam.

17, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, for Rangoon.

18, H. M. Ship Tamar, J. J. G. Bremer, for Trincomalee.

20, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, for Culcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Belmont, on Wednesday the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, of a Daughter.

On Thursday the 29th ultimo, at 9 o'clock at night, Mrs. G. F. Andrews, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Mandavie, in the Province of Cutch, on the 23d August last, Major A. C. H. Lamy, Commanding the 16th Regt. N. I. regretted by his Brother Officers and his friends at large.

Major Lamy commenced his career with the Egyptian Expedition at the early age of sixteen; he has always deservedly stood high as an Officer; and his zeal and abilities when Adjutant of his Regiment attracted the notice of Sir John Abercromby.

Owing to slow Promotion the service has only for a short period benefited by his Capacity in the Command of his Regiment; but that limited period proved that few were better qualified for such a situation.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dacca, on Tuesday, the 30th August, Mr. M. J. D'Valadares, Indigo Planter, Commercolly, to Mademoiselle Subolle.

At Calcutta, on the 1st September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Captain Alexander Davidson, Assistant Political Agent N. E. Frontier, to Dianna Stroughton, Daughter of the late Benjamin Turner, Esq.

At the Cathedral, on the 3d September, by the Revd. T. Thomason, Alexander D. Rice, Esq. to Jane Harriet, third Daughter of the late Richard Blechynden, Esq.

At Calcutta on the 5th September, at St. John's Cathedarl, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Thomas Wood, Assistant in the Military Department, to Jane Elizabeth, youngest Daughter of Doctor L. Burlini.

At Chandernagore, on the 7th September by the Rev. H. B. Henderson, and by M. Lefranc, Magistrate of that place, and as well as at the Catholic Church, B. Hartly, Esq. indigo Planter, to Miss Louisa Cecilia Gentilhomme.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 8th of September, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Roger Winter, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Mary Ann third Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith, Middlesex.

At the same place, and on the same day, by the Rev. T. Thomason, John Platt, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Military Service Bengal Establishment, to Charlotte, eldest Daughter of James Atkinson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—In Fort William, on the 1st Sept. the Lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq. His Majesty's 87th, of a Daughter.

On the 1st September, at the General Hospital, Mrs. Edward George, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Sept., Mrs. John Urquhart, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the Lady of Captain Gavin Young, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th September, the Lady of Major W. Stuart Bealson, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 6th September, Mrs. Louisa Mann, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 6th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. W. Glasgow, of a Son.

At the Cooly Bazar, near Fort William, on Saturday, the 10th September, at half-past 4 A. M., the Wife of Conductor J. Medlicott, of the Ordance Commissariat, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, the Lady of the Honorable Charles R. Lindsay, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 7th Sept. Mr. Thomas Calwell Fitzgerald, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept. at the house of William Ainslie, Esq. Miss Emma, Begbie, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept Lieut. Col. Bucke, 26th Regimeut N. I. Commanding Light Infantry, Arracan, aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Sept. Henry C[illegible] Darwal, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 30 y[illegible]

At Dacca, on the 8th September, Mr. [illegible] Hollow, Son of Mr. John Hollow, aged 32 ye[illegible]

At the house of William Denham, Esq. C[illegible] cutta, on the 9th September, Lieutenant Charl[illegible] Brown, R. N. late Commander of the Shi[illegible] Lotus, aged 30 years.

At Barrackpore, on Sunday, the 11th Septe[illegible] ber, Mrs. Clara Swanhill, Wife of Serjea[illegible] Major Swanhill, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th September, M[illegible] John Greenwell Elliott, aged 24 years and [illegible] months.

At the General Hospital Calcutta, on the 1[illegible] September, Thomas Brown, Esq. of the Be[illegible] Civil Service, aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday, the 14th Septem[illegible]

the Lady of Arathoon Kerakoose, Esq. of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 16th September, the Lady of John Goldingham, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Luz, on the 15th Sept. by an attack of the Cholera, Miss Jane Harkness, Daughter of the late Mr. John Harkness, aged 13 years and 8 months.

On the 17th September, at Pondicherry, Madame MARRIETTE.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.---At Quilon, on the 23d August, the Lady of WILLIAM HUXHAM. Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Point De Galle on the evening of the 6th September, FRANCIS DICKSON, Esquire, Master Attendant, aged 56 years; leaving a Widow and Five Children to lament his irreparable loss.

At the Grand Pass, at the house of VINCENT WILLIAM VANDERSTRAATEN, Esq. on the 3d September, Mrs. APOLONIA WELHELMINA VANDERPUTTE, Widow of the late Mr. ANDREW THOMASZ and Mother to Mrs. VANDERSTRAATEN, aged 66 years, leaving her only daughter and a great number of Grand Children to lament her death. Her remains were interred the following evening at the Church of St. Lucia and the funeral service was performed by the Superior and Vicar General and six Priests with all the solemnity required on the occasion. The numerous attendance at her funeral and at the Church manifested the part they have taken of her loss.

CALCUTTA.

FROM THE GOVT. GAZ. SEPT. 12.

Prome. By the *Henry Meriton* despatches were received from the Head Quarters at Prome, dated 18th ultimo.

It appears that Sir A. CAMPBELL having obtained accurate information of the Enemy's advance, and actual arrival at Meeaday, about 40 miles above Prome, Brigadier General COTTON was despatched on the 13th ultimo, in the Steam Vessel, with fifty men of the Royal Regiment, as far as that place to reconnoitre. The Brigadier General found the Enemy in considerable force, probably about 20,000 men, apparently well armed, and with a large proportion of Artillery, busily entrenching his position, already tolerably strong by water. The following is the substance of the report made by that Officer :—

The Enemy were discovered on the morning of the 15th ultimo, at Meeaday, on the left bank of the river. A large Nulla runs into the Irawaddy, immediately below Meeaday, from the mouth of which the Burman force was ranged to the extent of a mile and a half up the bank of the great ...er. This bank has several Pagodas upon it, ...he most part near the Nullah, all of which the ...y were stockading and had entrenched; and ...ad thsown a ditch and breast-work between ...nd the river, to protect their boats, which ...anged underneath.

...uring the progress of the reconnoitring party ...g their line of defence, the Burmese opened a ...ttery of 16 guns, of different calibre, from 4 to ...pounders, upon the Steam Vessel, but, the width ... the river being at least 1500 yards, their shot ...ll short.

The force displayed by the Enemy was estima...d, by Brigadier General COTTON, at between ...,000 to 20,000 who appeared to be all armed ...h muskets, and 20 golden Chattas were count...

They had also a small force on the right ...k, with Jinjals, opposite to the right of their ... as it faced the river. On the return of the ... the gun boats which the Steam Vessel had ... were disengaged to cannonade the Enemy's ...nd make them develope their whole force; ...t was then ascertained, that they had an ...nced party across the Nulla, already menti...d, thrown on the road leading to Prome, and occupying some Pagodas which overlook it, and which they were stockading. This party were working also on a breastwork, on the side of the Hill, which would also command the road.--- Three golden Chattas were visible with the latter force.

About 400 boats were seen at Meeaday, but only one regular war boat.

The Chief command of the force thus collected to oppose the advance of the British troops is said to be vested in a half brother of the King, named MEANA BO. The Court of Ava was reported to be making other preparations of considerable magnitude for the approaching campaign.

We have great satisfaction in adding that the accounts of the situation of Brigadier General Sir A. CAMPBELL'S force, in regard both to health and supplies, are decidedly favorable. According to the latest official return, the sick at present in hospital scarcely amounts to one-sixth of the whole army, and the proportion of Europeans sick does not exceed one-eighth of the number present. A large proportion of the cases also were of a mild nature.

Assam. In prosecution of the measures for bringing into subjection one of the predatory Hill Tribes on the Eastern frontier of Assam, called the Singphos, and releasing from their hands the remaining Assamese captives, Lieutenant KERR, of the 57th Regiment N. I., was despatched on the 1st ultimo, with a small detachment from that corps, to surprise the Chief called the GAUM of WAKEEYUT.

The service in question was effected in the most successful manner, and Lieutenant KERR had the satisfaction of releasing from slavery a considerable body of Assamese. The conduct of that Officer and his men throughout the affair, are mentioned by Colonel RICHARDS in terms of the highest commendation.

From a Paris Paper.---The perfection of printing and publishing, which in England has been produced by regular application of talent and capital, is now attempted in Paris by the ardour of speculation and the redundance of money. Fifty volumes, at least, have been always thought well filled by Voltaire's works: now we are to have them all in one volume, at the price of 140 francs. A *plaisant* has made the following calculation of the whole expense of this *volume* to the readers; adding, that those who do not mean to read, need not buy:

	Frs.
First price	140
Two pair of spectacles	50
Oculist's fees	100
Eye water	30
Two artificial eyes	80
Putting them in place	50
	450

C'est un peu cher---but, as it is the mode, it does not matter.

EUROPE.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE MAY 23.

[FROM THE ETOILE OF MAY 21]

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23,---(*By an extraordinary Channel*).---Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Ibraham Pacha is in a desperate situation; he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece has been the signal for a levy *en masse*. The electric spark has not a more speedy effect. The Captains of the Christian vessels arriving from the Coasts of the Morea, consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined, but the Turks still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment. We hear nothing of the army of Redsched Pacha, which was to penetrate into the Morea by land.--*Augsburg Gazette.*

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

MADRID, MAY 9.---(*Private Correspondence.*)—The bad state of our finances, and still more the bad use made by the Government of the little money which comes into the public Treasury, begins to produce the consequences that might be expected. The troops of the line, who are suffered to starve while those of the guard wallow in luxury, look with a jealous eye on the enormous difference between soldiers supporting the same cause & rendering the same services; and the garrison of Seville has just warned the Government that it is time to change its system, and to place itself in harmony with the public spirit of the nation. For some time past the Treasurer-General drew into his coffers the greater part of the slender revenues of the Provinces of Seville, and the Intendent-General of the Province having no funds at his disposal for the support of the garrison, had recourse to agreements with some merchants, who took upon them for some weeks the support and pay of the garrison; but the Intendant being unable to fulfil his engagements, the Merchants refused to furnish any further supplies; when the soldiers, having nothing to live upon, and knowing the destination of the Funds receiving by the Treasury of Seville, rose, and proceeded in a body to the residences of the Canons and Dignitaries of the Church, whose doors they forced open, and pillaged their houses, crying, "down with the Clergy! down with absolute Government (*fuera el clero, fuera el governo absoluta*).

Colonel Vaca, of the Regiment of the Prince, arrived here yesterday by post, bringing to the Government, despatches containing the account of those events, all the details of which are not yet known to the public, and it does not appear that the disorders had ceased, when M. Vaca left Seville; but a very remarkable circumstance is, that a great number of worthless persons, of whom Seville contains more than any other city in Spain, and who seek for confusion with hopes of plunder, having joined the groups of soldiers, and wanting to attack the house of some rich Liberal, the troops opposed it, saying that they already paid but too much to the Government, and that the evil did not come from them.

The Government has not published any part of the despatches brought by Captain Hull, commanding the Yca corvette, but it displays great activity in fitting out at Corunna the second expedition for the Havannah; it seems to fear some attempt of the Mexicans against Cuba.

Letters from Lisbon say that the number of officers, subalterns and privates, of the former Constitutional army, who took refuge in Portugal, is much more considerable than heretofore.

PARIS, MAY 20.---We learn from Fecamp, that *Tartuffe* was represented in that town on the 15th of this month. The crowd was very great, and the piece was heard with religious silence. The same enthusiasm was displayed at Nantes, on the 12th, at the representation of the same Comedy. This manifestation of opinion is something worthy of notice, as it may be regarded as a decided protest against the progress of Jesuitism. Some persons, indeed, now describe Moliere as a Revolutionist; forbid the people to read his works, and wish them burned. It must be admitted, that nothing is more natural than a desire to break the mirror which reflects so truly such hideous features.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL OF TUESDAY, MAY 21.]

MADRID, MAY 12.—(*Private Letter.*)—

"The garrison of Santander has risen, as well as that of Seville, and uttered the same cries of 'Live the Constitution.' The motive was, the destitution of this garrison, which resembled a crowd of beggars rather than soldiers in the service of the State; it was with difficulty that the Governor of Santander succeeded in restoring order. He made numerous arrests among the troops, among the officers, and even among the most considerable merchants of the town."

[*The Morning Chro.—May* 27.

Extract of a private letter of the 9th instant from Madrid:—"M. Vallejo, who was destined to succeed M. Villaharmosa at Lisbon, will not fulfil that mission; but will proceed from Naples to Milan, where he will reside during the stay of the Emperor of Austria without, however, being invested with any public character. The Ambassador to go to Lisbon is not yet appointed. It is rumoured that the principal point confided to M. Vallejo is to solicit the Emperor of Austria to support the tardy project of our Government, to send to Mexico the Infant Don Francis de Paule, and to obtain the recognition of him as King of the vast Mexican territory, under the Sovereign of Spain, as Lord Paramount, a project against which England seems to have pronounced herself openly. An extraordinary courier has just arrived from Seville with despatches, announcing the insurrection of a part of the garrison of that city, who had committed great excesses previous to the departure of the courier, and who were still committing disorders. The insurrection was occasioned by their not having received the pay due to them."

Extract of a private letter of the 3d instant from Cadiz:—"The greatest precaution is taken to prevent communications with the vessels recently arrived from America, in order that the disastrous intelligence from that country may not become public. Nevertheless, a fishing smack having had a communication with the *Yca* before she entered the port, we have learned that the Mexican Government are preparing against the isle of Cuba an expedition of 5000 men, who are to descend upon Yucatan, a point only separated from the Havannah by a passage of 120 miles, which may be traversed in 24 hours. Great haste is now making to send off to the Havannah 3000 men from Corunna, General Vives having expressed great fears relative to the projects of the Mexicans, particularly as there is at the Havannah a large party in their favour."

The disturbances continuing at the Bordeaux theatres, the Mayor has issued a proclamation, announcing that the curtain shall instantly fall when the public tranquillity is disturbed by hisses, shouts, or other means; that persons refusing to obey orders to quit the house, shall be regarded and dealt with as rebels, and that all those assembling together outside the theatres during or after the representations, shall be arrested and brought to trial.

Such is the deplorable condition of the finances of Spain, that the Government have judged it expedient to dispense with the mission of an extraordinary Ambassador to attend the coronation, as well as with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, following the Emperor of Austria to Milan.

The intelligence from various quarters becomes daily more and more unfavourable to the Turks. Letters from Bitoglia and Janina, announce that the Seraskier Reschid Pacha experienced a signal defeat on Easter Day, and had retreated to Janina.—Advices from Smyrna state that the Greeks have captured near Suda three Turkish vessels laden with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying victuals to Patras. Letters from Constantinople announce the death of Abdul Hamid, heir of the Ottoman throne. His brother likewise is dangerously indisposed. The Janissaries, who were very desirous of giving the throne of the Sultan to his son, are much grieved at his death, which is attributed to violence.

Galignanis Messenger, May 23—24.

Miscellany.

Original and Select.

Average amount of Bank Notes and Bank Post Bills in circulation for 1823, 1824, and 1825:—1823, 20,603,548*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d*; 1824, 18,984,499*l.* 19*s.* 1d. 1825, 19,092,005*l.* 14s. 11d. By which it would appear that medium, so far as the paper issues of the Bank of England are concerned, has not of late increased. Nineteen millions for Great Britain is certainly not too much. Of gold and silver medium it is supposed that there is about twenty millions in circulation. Together, therefore, exclusive of Bills of Exchange and country Bankers' Notes, the medium of Great Britain amounts to about forty millions.——In Buenos Ayres horses are so plentiful, that beggers make their rounds, asking alms, on horseback, and do not consider that position as diminishing in any degree their claims to sympathy.——The Duke of Northumberland, says a letter from Paris, is rather popular. When he came from Calais, he showered handfuls of half-franc pieces to the crowd assembled round the post-houses; this generosity led to a report that he was the brother of George the Fourth, for they did not conceive it possible that any other than a *frere du Roi* could scatter about half-franc pieces.——It is said that the Duke of Angouleme will visit England this year.——A lady residing in Brighton has in her possession a drinking cup of King Charles the Second. It is of tortoise-shell, and within the lid is a portrait in relief of Charles, encircled with an inscription, which is now almost illegible.——Extract from an ancient Court-roll of the Manor of Taunton Deane, in the reign of Henry VI.—"Sale of Estrays: a grey mare, 6*d.*; a black colt, 8*d.*; a mare, 20*d.*; 6 brazen dishes, 4*s.* 6*d.*; a brass pot, 14*d.*; 10 pewter dishes, 12*d.*; a cow, 5*s.*; a sow, 12*d.*; colts, horses, &c. of various prices, from 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*"——A well-known amateur in art has accidentally purchased a large painting on pannel, by Sebastian del Piombo, which is said to exceed in merit the famous picture bought by the Royal Institution at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's collection. The painting in question had been in the possession of a tradesman more than a quarter of a century, by whom it was considered mere lumber. The purchase money amounted to two guineas. The estimated value its proprietor reckons at little less than six thousand pounds.——We understand that Mr. Charles Ricketts, formerly a leading Member of the Council in Bengal, and President of the Board of Trade in that country, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Rowcroft, as his Majesty's Consul General in Peru.——We are happy to hear that the health of Sir John Richardson, who was compelled to resign his Judgeship of the Common Pleas, from long continued indisposition, is so far recovered as to enable him shortly to return to England from Malta.——Accounts from Gibraltar, dated the 3d inst., state that licenses to import cottons, and other British manufactures, have been obtained from the Court of Madrid: the duty in Spanish vessels 20, other flags 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.——At Paris, in the beginning of the week, pease were about seven sous a quart, and cherries were by no means dear.——"His Holiness the Pope," says a letter from Rome, "will go for a few days to Filumicino, to enjoy the pleasure of quail shooting."——The new bridge over the Severn, at the Haw, near Tewkesbury, will be completed and opened in a few weeks.——The new ship *Washington*, of 750 tons, which lately sailed from New York for Canton, has all her lower shrouds, all her topsail and top gallant-ties, topsail, and topgallant sheets, bobstays, cables, &c. of iron chains.——The hay harvest commenced on Monday last in the neighbourhood of Bath, under the most favourable auspices.——A letter from Canton, dated Oct. 25, says—"Every thing here is going on quietly with the Chinese, the Lintin question having been entirely set at rest by the Chinese themselves having given up every point. By the arrival of the direct ships from England, Mr. Urmston, the chief of the British Factory, received accounts of his Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of Knighthood by patent, for his conduct during the long and anxious discussion in which he was engaged with the Chinese authorities relative to the affair of the *Topaze* frigate at Lintin."——Letters from Demerara, dated April 5, say that the colony, which had been suffering so much from want of water, had experienced great benefit from rains, which had promoted vegetation, and filled the tanks; but the crops had been too much injured by the previous drought to be restored by the change.——Official notice has been issued to the assessors and parish officers in several districts by the Commissioners of Taxes—that every person, not exempt according to Act of Parliament, must peremtorily make entries of all dogs either kept by them, or by lodgers, or belonging to other individuals. The only persons exempt are farmers renting less than 100*l.* per annum, who are allowed to keep any dog free from duty (the same not being of the description used for killing game), and poor persons who obtain a certificate from the parish officers.——By the accounts laid before the House of Lords on the 4th inst. it appears that the revenue establishments at the West India and London Docks, amount to 79,916*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* per annum; if therefore the establishments at the St. Catherines' Dock and South London Docks should be on the same scale, they will add to the patronage of Government at least 50[illegible] per annum.——The watchmen of Stock[illegible] like their brethren of Copenhagen, [illegible]

hout most lustily, and sing anthems a most all night, to the no little annoyance of foreigners, who have been accustomed to confine their devotions to the day. These important personages of the night perambulate the town with a curious weapon like a pitchfork, each side of the fork having a spring bar, used in securing a running thief by the leg. The use of it requires some skill and practice, and constitutes no inconsiderable part of the valuable art and mystery of thief catching.——The Crown of France, which will be placed on the head of Charles the Tenth at the approaching Coronation, is valued at eighteen millions and a half of francs, or 740,000*l.* sterling.——The Church of the Sorbonne at Paris narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire a few days since. The building is undergoing repair, and the workmen had got a fire to melt some lead for soldering the cross; a sudden gust of wind blew some sparks on the scaffolding, and the wood immediately took fire. The conflagration was with difficulty subdued.——It is said that his Majesty has granted a pension for life to Miss Rowcroft, the daughter of Mr. Rowcroft, late Consul-General at Lima.——A chartered Company is about to be formed for raising silk in this country, and plantations of mulberry trees have been made. Mr. Agar, of Camden-town, has already 8000 white mulberry trees growing in his plantations.——The Commander-in-Chief has directed, that the future marches of recruits may be so regulated as to make Sunday a halting day, excepting only in cases of pressing emergency.——A large piece of ground has been purchased, within a few days, in the Oldbury Field, Tewkesbury by an opulent company of gentlemen from the metropolis; on which they have already commenced erecting extensive buildings for the manufactory of various articles connected with the lace trade. It is said, that upwards of 500 hands will at once be employed in this establishment, which is the first of the kind that has been set on foot in this neighbourhood.——Some idea of the annual revenue derived from the Liverpool Post-office may be formed from the fact, that on Sunday last nearly six thousand ship letters passed through the office.——An American paper says, that there is a tract of country in North Carolina, where gold is found on almost every square mile, and the people are so occupied in searching for it, that it is fearful there will be a scarcity of corn.——In France, books are allowed to be sent by post, (with the end open,) at a charge moderate, but sufficient, it is supposed, to pay something to the Government over and above the bare remuneration. Some arrangement of the kind here would be a great convenience, and might be made, probably, a source of some revenue.

Escape from Prison.—A few days since, a very smart young man, named Jeremiah Perry, was brought before the Magistrates at Bow-street, and committed to Tothill-fields prison, on a charge of disposing of false cheques. He was to have undergone a further examination yesterday, but on Thursday evening he made his escape. The Turnkeys were ordered not to place him among the other prisoners; and instead of being confined to his cell, he was allowed to walk in a small yard. He had observed, that when the gate between him and the street was locked, that the Turnkeys threw their keys carelessly down in the room where the prisoners are ironed, and which he was allowed to enter. He watched the opportunity, when the key was left in the lock of the outer gate, and opening the inner one, marched out unseen by any one, and had not since been heard of. There were some serious charges of forgery against him, which, we understand, would have been proved. Mr. Shuttleworth, the prosecutor, was waited upon on Thursday, and requested to compromise the affair, which he declined doing.

Imperial Parliament.
Of Great Britain and Ireland.

House of Lords—May 13.
Catholic Relief Bill.

The Archbishop of York presented a Petition from the Clergy of the East Riding of Yorkshire, against granting further concessions to the Catholics.

Lord King was ready to acknowledge that this Petition was respectfully worded, and numerously signed, but it required to be stated, that at the meeting, where this Petition was agreed to, the opposition was considerable, and the speeches of those who opposed the Petition were more remarkable than those of the gentlemen who supported the measure, for good sense and acuteness. He would take that opportunity of saying, that the Metropolitan and the other Bishops, of the large dioceses, had not been so active in presenting petitions as some other Right Reverend Prelates. It appeared to him that there were fewer petitions from the large dioceses than from the small ones. There were very few, for example, from Canterbury, York, Winchelsea, and Durham; while there were a great many from Leicester, Devonshire, Cornwall, Sussex, Lancashire, Cheshire, and others. Most of the petitions came from the small dioceses, where the Bishops were in *transitu*. He, for his part, preferred the venerable fixture of a house, to pieces of furniture that were always changed and moved.

Lord Kenyon said, after the speech of the Noble Lord, he felt it his duty to say, that the assertion of most of the Petitions proceeding from the smallest dioceses, was a downright calumny. He was surprised that the Noble Lord chose an opportunity of making such observations as these, when there were none of the Prelates in the House who would be most likely to answer him. He was persuaded that none of those Right Reverend Persons had any motives for presenting the Petitions, other than that they thought it their duty; and attributing other motives to them was downright calumny.

Lord King replied, that he had examined the Petitions, and had only stated a fact. If the Noble Lord said it was not a fact, that the large number of Petitions came from smaller diocesses, he gave it a positive denial. The fact might be a calumny, or it might not, but that he perfectly despised. There were more Petitions from the smaller dioceses than from the larger, and the fact spoke for itself.

Lord Kenyon did not mean to dispute the Noble Lord's assertion, as to the number of Petitions from different dioceses. What he meant was the allusion to the Bishops in *transitu*, and the attributing to them motives by which they were not actuated.

The Bishop of Exeter stated, that his diocese was one of the largest in extent, and he had presented a great number of Petitions from it. He had before stated, and he now denied solemnly, having used any influence whatever in procuring Petitions. And after having formerly stated this he was surprised at the Noble Lord's assertion, which was a gross calumny. He would say also, that the Clergy in his dioceses had used no influence. He had a Petition to present, and had been instructed by the Clergyman to say, the people had come forward voluntarily to propose the Petition. A Meeting had been called, and the Petition then agreed to. He gave a distinct denial for himself and his Reverend brethren, to the assertion that they had used any influence whatever. The Petitions were presented in consequence of what the Noble Lord had said. The people of England did not like to have indifference imputed to them in the cause of religion, and such indifference having been imputed to them by the speeches of the Noble Lord, they presented a Petition to prove the contrary. Several arguments had been urged in favour of the measure, from the danger which would result to Ireland from not granting it, but he implored their Lordships to look also at the danger of refusing to listen to the Petitions of the people of England. They were not of a character not to come forward as readily as the Irish.

The Bishop of Hereford said, the Noble Lord was wrong as to his diocese; he had presented only one Petition.

Lord King explained, that he meant large and small to apply to the revenues of the dioceses, not to their extent; and when the revenues were small, the Petitions were numerous. What he said made him highly approve of one practice of the Catholic Church. In that Church there were no translations.

The Bishop of Exeter and Lord King both said a few words in explanation.

The Lord Chancellor would take the liberty of advising the Right Rev. Prelate not to oppose the observations of the Noble Lord. He could take on himself to say, that a large part of the Petitions presented to their Lordships were produced by what the Noble Lord said. The people of this country did not like to hear their Clergy held up as negligent or indifferent, and they had only to allow the Noble Lord to go on, and every time that he spoke would produce more Petitions day after day.

Lord Rolle defended the Bishop of Exeter from any imputation of influencing the people to send up Petitions. He knew that these Petitions spoke the sense of the people.

Lord Holland was glad to see these Petitions, whether sent to the House by the influence of the Clergy or not were not the result of any warm feeling on the part of the people against the Catholics, but of observations made in that House. He was glad to find the Petitions were sent there on such grounds, though he could not reconcile the assertion of the Noble and Learned Lord, that these Petitions were caused by the speeches in that House: and the assertion of the Noble Lord on the cross bench (Lord Rolle) —an assertion which he believed, he had also heard more than once from the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack, as well as

(Continued in the Supplement.)

Mr. Fox was passionately attached to the beauties of nature, and, among others, of his flower-garden, and particularly his geraniums, to which he could always return with soothed interest amidst the most violent storms of party rage. One day, after making a warm harangue in Palace-yard, he came immediately to the House of Commons, reeking from the mob, and going up to the Speaker (Lord Sidmouth), who expected some violent motion, calmly told him how sorry he was that his geroniums (some cuttings of which he had promised him) had been all blighted at St. Anne's-hill.

ICELAND.

Letters from Iceland state, that the eruption of the volcanoes Kotlugjan and Orfildsjokelen has ceased, but that another element had since occasioned the greatest ravages. Kotlugjan had been throwing up with so much force immense masses of water, that the neighbouring country was inundated, and three men became the victims of the phenomenon. The last winter was not cold, although a great quantity of snow had fallen amidst terrible storms of wind.

ANTIQUITIES.

A labourer lately employed in digging flints, near Hollinbury Castle (the ancient earthwork or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Staumer), discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a celt; a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely on the extremities and four *armillæ*, or bracelets for the wrist, of a very peculiar shape. All these ornaments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre little inferior to burnished gold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Private Journal of Madame Campan; comprising Original Anecdotes of the French Court; with Extracts from her Correspondence, her thoughts on Education, &c. 8vo. 12s.

This volume (notwithstanding the charge of favouritism, occasionally made against us) has never yet been noticed in the New Monthly, and would, probably, even now have been passed over, had it not been made the ground of a malignant attack on the Publisher, Mr. Colburn, in a contemporary journal, chiefly on account of the *title*, the French of which was copied from the Paris edition, over which the English Publisher had no control. The one adopted by the translator, though certainly not strictly answering to the work, might well enough be allowed to pass, considering the haste with which translations are got up, since there are not, we believe, fifty pages in the volume that were not either written or spoken by Madame Campan. The writer of the article in question also quarrels with Mr. Colburn on account of the title of the third portion of the volume—the "Thoughts on Education." These thoughts are the substance of Madame Campan's large work on Education, and contain all that is useful in a book published in Paris at fourteen francs. The writer also supposes that Thoughts on Education is the title of the large work; whereas it is a title given to this abstract of it, as being the most unpretending that could be selected. But to proceed—

Madame Campan, who is well known as the writer of the most interesting Memoirs that have appeared in our time, was one of the most sensible women in France, and a person to whom her country will be indebted for first introducing into the Continental system of education, some of the solid qualities of our own. Instead of labouring to produce finished coquettes and brilliant ornaments, of a *salon*, Madame Campan engaged herself in forming less attractive, but far better and happier persons: affectionate daughters, excellent wives and mothers, and pious women. And for this task her admirable good sense, and unchanging good humour, her perseverance, and her virtues, rendered her eminently calculated. With far less that was striking and dazzling about her than Madame de Genlis, her plans are, in our eyes, much more attractive; and she has done far more good than that lady, because she was less governed by her imagination. Madame Campan seems, indeed, to have been an exception in this respect to the rest of her countrywomen. And instead of comparing her to any of those brilliant females, who have produced so much effect in our days, we should rather be inclined to class her, in point of practical good sense, and the constant desire of making people wiser and happier, which pervades all she writes, with the best and most pious women of our own country—with our Edgeworths and our Mores.

The work before us is a journal, edited by M. Maigne, an intimate friend of Madame Campan, of her remarks on various subjects, the curious anecdotes she related, both of the new and old courts and the particulars of her behaviour during her last illness. Of the lively manner in which Madame Campan narrates an anecdote, we give the following examples;

"Madame Campan related to me a fact so extraordinary, that I cannot refrain from recording it here. The Marchioness de Forges, whose husband was grand falconer, resided at Versailles, in the year 1775. The Marchioness was pregnant; and during child-birth, some unpleasant intelligence was communicated to her. If I recollect rightly, she was informed that one of her houses had been burnt down. The pains of child birth immediately ceased, and the Marchioness continued pregnant for the space of twenty-five years. At the expiration of that period she died; and, on her body being opened, the child was found petrified. A few years previous to her death, the Marquess de Crequi said to her, in a drawing-room, "Madam, I think you would do well to swallow a tutor for your son; his beard must be beginning to grow by this time."

Her good sense and habits of self-respect are evident from this little anecdote:

"She informed me that Madame Murat one day said to her, 'I am astonished that you are not more awed in our presence; you speak to us with as much familiarity as when we were your pupils!'—'The best thing you can do,' replied Madame Campan, 'is to forget your titles, when you are with me; for I can never be afraid of queens whom I have held under the rod.'"

The details of her system at Ecouen are briefly summed up in a conversation with the Emperor Alexander:

"The Emperor enquired into the most minute particulars respecting the establishment of Ecouen, and I felt great pleasure in answering his questions. I recollect having dwelt on several points which appeared to me to be very important, and which were in their spirit hostile to aristocratical principles. For example, I informed his Majesty that the daughters of distinguished and wealthy individuals, and those of the humble and obscure, were indiscriminately confounded together in the establishment. If, said I, I were to observe the least pretension on account of the rank or fortune of parents, I should immediately put an end to it. The most perfect equality is preserved; distinction is awarded only to merit and industry. The pupils are obliged to cut out and make all their own clothes. They are thaught to clean and mend lace; and two at a time, they by turns, three times a week, cook and distribute victuals to the poor of the village. The young females who have been brought up at Ecouen, or in my boardingschool at Saint-German, are thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to household business, and they are grateful to me for having made that a part of their education. In my conversations with them, I have always thaught them that on domestic management depends the preservation or dissipation of their fortunes. I impress on their minds the necessity of regulating with attention the most trifling daily expenses; but at the same time I recommend them to avoid making domestic details the subject of conversation in the drawing-room; for that is a most decided mark of ill breeding. It is proper that all should know how to do and to direct; but it is only for ill educated women, to talk about their carriages, servants, washing, and cooking.'

"'The monarch seemed to be interested in this conversation. He observed many points of resemblance between the Maison d'Ecouen, and the establishment which his mother had founded at St. Petersburgh; but this was not surprising, for both institutions had been planned on the model of St. Cyr.'"

The unpublished letters to her Son are full of the affection, frankness, and practical wisdom which might be expected from this virtuous, consistent, and intelligent woman; but we pass them over to come to the last part of the volume, entitled "Thoughts on Education;" which are divided under the heads of Public and Private; and subdivided into chapters on Nursing, on the Habits of Children, on their Duties to Servants, to their Parents, and to God. From thence Madame Campan proceeds to dress, to the progressive steps to be followed in a private education, and to accomplishments. Under "Public Education," she discusses its advantages—the various plans—on punishments—and on reading Romances, &c.

To those who are interested in these subjects, we strongly invite attention to this interesting volume.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Journal of a Residence and Travels in Colombia during the years 1823 and 1824. By Capt. Charles Stuart Cochrane, of the Royal Navy. In 2 vols. 8vo.

It would afford matter for some curious speculation to compare the present state of Colombia, as it is represented in the lively and agreeable volumes before us, with its probable situation some half a century hence. Under the inspiring influence of a free government, what wonderful changes may we not expect to witness? At present, the spirit of improvement has but just begun to operate, and the Colombians are, for the first time, emerging from the state of ignorance and darkness into which the maternal effection of Spain had plunged them. Knowledge and refinement are, however, beginning to make rapid advances amongst them; and when we find the Colombian ladies purchasing Broadwood's best piano-fortes, we may rest assured that higher accomplishments are not neglected. The desire of improvement appears to be great; and, luckily, from their relations with England, it will be easily gratified.

The account which Captain Cochrane gives of the Colombians, is very cheering. Nothing but their own folly can now arrest them in their career. The mass of the people do not appear to be well informed; but they are, at all events, sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the benefit of a free government. In speaking of the inhabitants of Bogota, Capt. C. says—

"The men, taken as a body, are far handsomer than the women, and their dark complexions more agreeable to the eye. They are better educated, being generally able to read and write; beyond this their abilities rarely extend, as they are seldom seen reading, and scarcely ever devote any time to study, or improvement of the mind. They are particularly fond of political subjects, which engross their whole attention; but farther than the politics of their own country they do not venture, few being at all competent to discus, or even contemplate the grand scale of the whole political world. I mean this, relatively speaking, of the body of the nation at large, and not individually, as there are many enlightened men in the executive government and congress, who are fully adequate to the comprehension and discussion of questions of the first magnitude and importance, and who would be an honour to any part of the world."

There is no act of their government more creditable to the Colombians than the provision which they have made for the ultimate extinction of slavery. The children of slaves are declared to be free; and, in half a century, it is probable that slavery will be entirely worn out. What an example is this for the United States!

The style of living, and the amusements of the capital, are thus described by Capt. C.

"The general routine of the day at Bogota commences with mass, which is attended by females and old men,---the men in general not giving themselves much trouble on this score. The women keep the house during the day, attending to domestic concerns, or lounging on their sofas. About half-past five they attend the Alameda, whence they return to receive visits until nine or ten o'clock; at which time they retire to bed."

A Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece. Extracted from the Journal of Count Peter Gamba, who attended his Lordship on that Expedition. 8vo. 12s.

Although the public are already in possession of the principal facts detailed in this narrative, yet it is satisfactory to have them in the present more detailed and authentic form. The history of his expedition to Greece is the noblest portion of Lord Byron's biography; and is, at the same time, strongly illustrative of his high and singular character. He appears to have been led thither not only by his ardent and honest attachment to the cause of freedom, but likewise by a splendid ambition and strong love of personal distinction. He looked forward with eagerness to the first opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field; and it was with great difficulty that he was restrained by his physicians from taking a part in an expedition against the enemy, at a period when his health was in a very precarious state. This fire was, however, tempered by the reflection that, in the very responsible situation which he filled, prudence was the highest virtue which he could display; and, indeed, throughout the whole of his transactions in Greece he conducted himself with eminent discretion. The chivalrous ardour with which he had engaged in the cause manifested itself even on his death-bed. "He began," says Count Gamba, "to talk wildly, as if he were mounting a breach in an assault. He called out half in English, half in Italian—Forwards! Forwards! Courage—follow my example—don't be afraid, &c." At another time, on recovering his faculties, he spoke of Greece, saying—"I have given her my time, my means, my health—and now I give her my life—what could I do more?" The account of his last moments, which tallies in all material respects with that of his domestic, Fletcher, is highly interesting. A few anecdotes respecting Lord Byron are interspersed in this narrative; from amongst which we select the following:—

"Mavrocordato paid a long visit to Byron It must not be supposed that their conversations on all occasions turned on nothing but public affairs: on the contrary, they talked now and then upon general topics and I remember very well, that one evening when they were together, they had a sort of trial of skill as to their recollection of Turkish history. Mavrocordato is esteemed very accomplished in this particular, and tried Byron on the genealogy of the Ottoman emperors. Wherever there was any difference of opinion, we always found, on reference, that Byron was right. His memory, indeed, was surprisingly accurate. He said—'The Turkish history was one of the first books that gave me pleasure when a child; and I believe it had much influence on my subsequent wishes to visit the Levant, and gave, perhaps, the oriental colouring which is observed in my poetry.'"

Letters from the Irish Highlands. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

There is so much good intention and valuable information in this volume, that it cannot but warmly recommend itself to every reader. Its object is to correct the erroneous opinions which are entertained in England, with regard to the state of Ireland, by a lively and faithful representation of the Irish character, as it exists in a district little known to the English traveller. No object, indeed, can be more desirable than this. Year after year we continue to legislate for the unhappy Irish, in a strange ignorance of the real situation and character of the people, and the result is just what might be expected—that year after year the condition of Ireland seems to become more desperate. The present volume is written with strong feelings of good will towards the Irish peasantry, and with a hearty desire to suggest expedients for their relief and improvement. Upon some questions in which the principles of political economy are involved, the writers (for the letters are not all from the same hand) appear occasionally to have adopted erroneous notions; but this is of slight importance. The value of the work consists in the store of information which it contains, and in the agreeable and interesting manner in which that information is conveyed. The following extract will give some idea of the amusing matter which is mixed up with these letters.

"Dancing is as general an amusement here as in France; and that it does not so frequently come under the observation of a traveller is probably owing to the difference of climate, which prevents its being often enjoyed in the open air. In the middle ranks, the servants of the family commonly amuse themselves, on a Sunday evening, by dancing together; and among the peasants, it is so favourite an accomplishment, that some few of their hard-earned tenpennies are bestowed upon those itinerant masters who move from village to village, remaining just as long in each as they can find scholars and potatoes sufficient for their maintenance. Even in this wild corner, we have our votaries of Terpsichore, and receive occasional visits from the professors of her mysteries. In the course of last summer, a young man died here of typhus fever, who was an instructor in this polite art. He came to us from the county of Mayo, with his violin in his hand; exercising at the same time two professions, which would hardly be deemed compatible in a more civilized country. He was a tailor and a dancing-master. The remuneration which he demanded, appeared to me large when compared with the means of payment possessed by his pupils; but very inadequate, when compared with the sum that is necessary for a man's support, even on a diet of potatoes. A course of eighteen lessons was paid for by two tenpennies. The lessons were given four or five times in the week. The free and hospitable character of the people, I have no doubt, ensured him his lodging in some one of the cabins; and he probably made something by his other trade; for I was told that he was a reputable young man, 'a rich fellow enough,' as Dogberry would say; 'one that had two gowns, and every thing handsome about him.'

It was from one of my customers the other day that I heard this piteous tale of the dancing-master's, who had with us but a butterfly's life—a month in summer. She was a shrewd, dark-eyed little woman, who came to purchase some of the English clothes. I brought her out calico, flannel, grey linsey-woolsey. No: they were not what she wanted. What was it, then? 'The green petticoat.' It was linsey-woolsey of a bright pea-green colour. Her eyes sparkled when I produced it. 'Sure then, and it's a pretty petticoat. Isn't it elegant now?' But as soon as it was unfolded, her brow was again clouded. What was the matter? The answer was in Irish, and my interpreter laughed while she translated, 'too narrow for dancing.' My little friend, who was indeed neither young nor unmarried, nodded her head very sagaciously; 'Och sure then, and it's entirely too narrow,'—and she threw out her legs, in a pas de Zephyr, that most certainly required an additional breadth. I could but smile, to think what our English friends would have said to this strange objection against their petticoats."

POETRY.

The Bar; with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Baristers, &c. A Poem, with Notes. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Although the Muse, allured by the genius of Mr. Anstey, did upon one occasion

——deign

To shine for once in Chancery Lane,

she has never since condescended to revisit those precincts. The lawyers, notwithstanding their love of fiction, have ever been sorry poets; and we are afraid that the author of "The Bar." who, we presume, is to be accounted amongst the gentlemen of the long robe, will not contribute to rescue them from this stigma.

"He has presumed with inky thumbs to sweep
The golden lyre;"

and has sung, in no inconsiderable number of heroic verses, the praises of all the noted lawyers of the day. The poetical merit displayed in these sketches is not great; of humour they possess little; and, in discrimination of character, they are not very successful. It is rather amusing to find the writer expressing his regret that Mr. Brougham has not confined himself to pursuits purely professional; in which case, as he informs us,

"With well-earn'd wealth, and honest, just renown,
The *highest honours* might have been his own;"

as though the honour of sitting on the bench in a full-bottomed wig, were one which such a man as Mr. Brougham could, by any possibility, covte or accept.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. IV.

In order not to interrupt the connection of my narrative, I have detailed, in the preceding chapter, the events attendant upon the assault and capture of St. Sebastian's, instead of drawing the reader's attention to the movements of the particular corps to which I chanced to be attached. These, however, are soon related. On the evening of the 26th, an order arrived, by which we were directed to march on the following morning, and to join that division of the army which occupied the pass of Irun. This order was promptly obeyed; and, after an agreeable journey of four hours, we took up our abode in a barren valley, surrounded on every side by steep and rugged mountains; where we found huts already erected for our accommodation.

We remained here in a state of quiet till the morning of the 30th, when, at three o'clock, an aide-camp arrived in the camp, with directions for us instantly to retrace our steps, and to join the army before St. Sebastian's. We were perfectly aware that the town was to be stormed on the following day, and, of course, were not reluctant to obey a command, which led us to the assistance of our comrades. The ranks were immediately formed, and by seven o'clock we had reached our ground.

It was the design of Sir Thomas Graham to embark a body of troops in the boats of the fleet, who should assault the castle at the moment when the main body moved from the trenches. The corps to which I belonged was selected for this purpose. But, on reconnoitering the face of the cliff, it was at once perceived, that, to make any attempt of the kind, would only devote to certain destruction the luckless detachment which should be so employed. This part of the plan was accordingly abandoned, and a few boats only being manned, for the purpose of making a feint, and for, if possible, causing a diversion, the remainder, with the exception of such as were chosen to accompany the storming party, returned, by the morrow's dawn, to the front.

I have already stated, that the morning of the 31st rose darkly and gloomily, and that just as the besiegers had begun to fill the trenches, a storm burst forth. This went on increasing every minute; so that, at the moment when our leading files emerged from their cover, one of the most fearful thunder storms to which I ever listened had attained its height. Nor was this the only circumstance which added to the terrors of that eventful day. Marshal Soult, aware of the importance of St. Sebastian's, and full of that confidence which a late appointment to command generally bestows, made, on the 31st, a desperate effort to raise the siege. At the head of a column of fifteen thousand infantry, he crossed the Bidaossa near Irun, and attached, with great spirit, the heights of St. Marcial. These were defended only by Spanish troops, which gave way almost immediately, and were driven to the tops of the hills; but here, being joined by one or two brigades of British soldiers, they rallied, and maintained their ground with considerable resolution. By this means, it so happened, that whilst one division of the army was hotly engaged in the assault of St. Sebastians, the divisions in front were in desperate strife with the troops of Marshal Soult, whilst the heavens thundered in an awful manner, and the rain fell in torrents. In one word, it was a day never to be forgotten by those who witnessed its occurrence; it was a day which I, at least, shall never forget.

It is impossible to describe, with any degree of fidelity, the appearance which St. Sebastian's presented, when the dawn of the 1st of September rendered objects visible. The streets, which had lately been covered with the living as well as the dead, were now left to the occupation of the latter; and these were so numerous, that it puzzled the beholder to guess where so many sleeping men could have found room to lie. The troops, however, returned not, with the return of light, to their accustomed state of discipline. Their strength being recruited by sleep, and their senses restored, they applied themselves, with greater diligence than ever, to the business of plunder. Of the houses, few now remained, except in a state of ruin; but even the ruins were explored with the most rapacious eagerness, not so much for jewels and other valuables, as for wine and spirits. Unfortunately, many cellars were this day discovered, which, in the hurry and confusion of last night, had escaped detection, and the consequence was, that in the space of a very few hours, intoxication prevailed throughout the army. Then, too, such buildings as had escaped the flames of yesterday, were wantonly set on fire; and every species of enormity, which circumstances could admit of, was perpetrated.

Of St. Sebastian's, and the proceedings within it, I can say no more from personal observation, my post being now with the advance of the army; but I may as well add, that the castle still held out, and continued to hold out, till the 3d of September. It was, however, as we afterwards discovered, wholly unprovided with shelter against the shells which were unintermittingly thrown into it; and hence, after suffering every possible misery during three whole days, the governor was at last obliged to surrender. About nine hundred men, the remains of a garrison of four thousand, became by this measure, prisoners of war; and such British prisoners as had escaped the horror of the siege, were recaptured; but the place itself was utterly valueless, being in a state of the most complete dilapidation.

The whole of the 1st of September was spent under arms, and in a state of deep anxiety, by the troops which occupied the pass of Irun, inasmuch as various movements in the French lines appeared to indicate a renewal of hostilities. Many bullock-cars, loaded with wounded Spaniards, passed, in the meanwhile, through our encampment; and the groans and shrieks of these poor fellows as the jolting of their uneasy vehicles shook their wounds open afresh, by no means tended to elevate the spirits or add to the courage of those who heard them. Not that there was any reluctance on our part to engage. I believe a reluctance to fight was never felt by Britons, when the enemy were in sight. But a view of the real effects of war contemplated in a moment of coolness and inaction, seldom has the effect of adding fuel to the valorous fire which is supposed, at all moments, to burn in the breast of a soldier. And, in truth, this was a piteous sight.

Of all the classes of men with whom I ever had intercourse, the Spanish surgeons are, I think, the most ignorant and the most prejudiced. Among the many amputations which, during the war, they were called upon to perform, about one-half, or more than half, proved fatal. Their mode of dressing other wounds was, moreover, at once clumsy and inefficient; and hence the mangled wretches who passed us this morning, were not only suffering acutely, from the natural effect of their hurts, but were put to more than ordinary torture, on account of the clumsy and rude manner in which their hurts had been looked to.

Though I have no intention of writing a regular memoir of the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, it is necessary, for the purpose of rendering my journal intelligible, to give, in this stage of it, some account of the relative situations of the British and French armies.

The two kingdoms of France and Spain are divided, towards the shores of the Bay of Biscay, by the river Bidaossa; an inconsiderable stream, which, rising about the centre of the Peninsula, follows the winding course of one of those many valleys with which the Pyrenees abound, and falls into the sea near the ancient town of Font-Arabia. The Bidaossa is perfectly fordable in almost all places, at the distance of ten miles from its mouth; whilst immediately opposite to Font-Arabia itself, there is one part, where, at low tide, a passage may be effected, the water reaching only to the chest of him who crosses. About two or three miles from Irun, which is distant something less than a league from Font-Arabia, is another ford, across which a bridge had been built, but which, at the period of my narrative, was in ruins; consequently there were two separate fords, leading to the pass of Irun, by both or either of which an army might advance with safety.

On either side of this little stream, the mountains, except at the passes of Irun, Roncesvalles, &c. rise so abruptly, as to form an almost impassable barrier between the one kingdom and the other. The scenery of the Bidaossa is, in consequence, romantic and striking in no ordinary degree; for not only are the faces of the hills steep and rugged, but they are clothed, here and there, with the most luxuriant herbage; whilst frequent streams pour down from the summits, forming especially after rain, cascades exceedingly picturesque, and in some instances almost sublime. The river itself is clear, and rapid in its course; winding, as all mountain streams wind, where rocks ever and anon interpose to impede its progress; and it is not deficient in excellent trout, as I and my friend Graham found, to our frequent comfort and amusement.

At the period of which I am now speaking, the armies of Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult occupied the opposite banks of this little stream. Our piquets were stationed on the rise of the Spanish hills; those of the French on the faces of their own mountains; whilst the advanced sentinels were divided only by the river, which measured in many places not more than thirty yards across. But the French, whatever their faults may be, are a noble enemy. The most perfect understanding, consequently, prevailed between them and us, by which, not only the sentries were free from danger, but the piquets themselves were safe from wanton surprisal; no attack upon an outpost being under any other circumstances thought of, unless it was meant to be followed up by a general engagement.

For myself, my situation was, as I have already stated, in a bleak valley, distant nearly three miles from the river, and surrounded on every side by bold and barren precipices. In such a place, there was little either to interest or amuse, for of the French army we could see nothing; and of game, in quest of which I regularly proceeded, there was a woful scarcity. There, however, we remained till the morning of the 5th, without any event occurring worthy of notice, unless a fortunate purchase of two excellent milch goats, which I effected, from a Spanish peasant, be deemed such. But in that day our position was changed; and the glorious scenery to which the march introduced us, far more than compensated for the fatigues occasioned by it.

by no means the least pleasing circumin the life of a soldier upon active service he never knows, when he awakes in the rning, where he is to sleep at night. Once t in motion, and like any other machine, he moves, till the power which regulates his movements calls a halt; and wherever that halt may occur, there, for the present, is his home. Such a man has not upon his mind the shadow of a care; for the worst bed which he can meet with is the turf; and he seldom enjoys a better than his cloak or blanket. Give him but a tent—and with tents the commander of the forces had lately supplied us—and he is in luxury—at least as long as the summer lasts, or the weather continues moderate; nor had we, as yet, experienced any, against which our tents furnished not a sufficient shelter.

The sun was just rising on the morning of the 5th of September, when our tents were struck, the line of march formed, and we advanced towards the base of one of the highest hills, which hemmed us in on every side. Alongst the face of this mountain was cut a narrow winding path, for the accommodation, in all probability, of goatherds, or muleteers, who continue to transport articles of luxury and clothing into the wildest districts, where human inhabitants are to be found. It was, however, so rough and so precipitous, as effectually to hinder our men from preserving any thing like order in their ranks, and thus caused a battalion, of little more than six hundred bayonets, to cover an extent of ground, measuring, from front to rear, not less than threequarters of a mile. Of course, the fatigue of climbing, loaded, as we were, with arms, ammunition, and necessaries, was very great; and, as the heat of the day increased, it became almost intolerable. But we toiled on in good spirits, hoping that each vale or level at which we arrived would prove the place of our rest; and not a little delighted with the romantic prospects, which every turning in the road placed before us.

We had continued this arduous journey during five hours, when, on reaching the summit of an isolated green hill, at the back of the ridge already described, four mounted officers crossed us, one of them riding a little ahead of the rest, who, on the contrary, kept together. He who rode in front was a thin, well-made man, apparently of the middle stature, and just passed the prime of life. His dress was a plain grey frock, buttoned close to the chin; a cocked hat, covered with oilskin; grey pantaloons, with boots, buckled at the side, and a steel-mounted light sabre. Though I knew not who he was, there was a brightness in his eye, which bespoke him something more than an aidecamp, or a general of brigade; nor was I long left in doubt. There were in the ranks many veterans, who had served in the Peninsula during some of the earlier campaigns; these instantly recognised their old leader; and the cry of "Duro, Duro!" the familiar title given by the soldiers to the Duke of Wellington, was raised. This was followed by reiterated shouts, to which he replied by taking off his hat and bowing; when, after commanding the appearance of the corps, and chatting for a moment with the commanding officer, he advised that a halt should take place where we were, and rode on.

As I had never seen the great Captain of the day before, it will readily be imagined that I looked at him on the present occasion with a degree of admiration and respect, such as a soldier of seventeen years of age, who doats upon his profession, is likely to feel for the man whom he regards as its brightest ornament. There was in his general aspect nothing indicative of a life spent in hardships and fatigues; nor any expression of care or anxiety in his countenance. On the contrary, his cheek, though bronzed with frequent exposure to the sun, had on it the ruddy hue of health, whilst a smile of satisfaction played about his mouth, and told, far more plainly than words could have spoken, how perfectly he felt himself at his ease. How different is his appearance now! Of course I felt, as I gazed upon him, that an army under his command could not be beaten; and I had frequent opportunities afterwards of perceiving, how far such a feeling goes towards preventing a defeat. Let troops only place perfect confidence in him who leads them, and the sight of him, at the most trying moment, is worth a fresh brigade.

In compliance with the recommendation of Lord Wellington, the corps halted on the beautiful green hill which it had attained; but two full hours elapsed ere the baggage came up. In the meantime, by far the greater number amongst us, myself included, threw ourselves down upon the grass, and fell fast asleep; from which we were not aroused till the arrival of the tents summoned us to the very agreeable occupation of boiling our kettles and preparing breakfast. This was quickly commenced; and having satisfied the cravings of hunger, we dispelled every source of annoyance to which we were subject.

(To be Continued.)

THE TWIN SISTERS.

Fair as two lilies from one stem which spring,
In vernal fragrance sweetly blossoming,
And liker far in form, and size, and hue,
If liker could be, the Twin Sisters grew.
Each limb, each Joint, each feature could compare,
Exact in one with what the other's were;
No look, no gesture, difference of mien,
Not e'en a speck distinctive, could be seen;
And like as were their outward forms design'd,
So were th' internal workings of the mind;
What could to one delight or pain impart,
Raised the same feelings in the other's heart;
Now gay with hope, and now with pity mild,
They wept together, and together smiled.
If Anna spoke, 'twas often she exprest
The thought just forming in Maria's breast;
And if Maria hasten'd to pursue
Some object, 'twas what Anna had in view.—
No wonder,—for the same maternal pang
Brought them to being, and they both did hang
On the same breast, and drew the nutrient stream
From the same fount; one cradle nestled them.
Both frolick'd in gay childhood's rapt'rous years,
Undamp'd as yet by life's maturer cares;
Close in each other's baby arms entwined,
With breast to breast, and cheek on cheek reclined,
And eyes, which beam'd infantine radiance mild,
They seem'd of Heav'n, and, cherub-like, they smiled.
Together they did roam the mead or grove,
Chasing the gilded butterfly, or wove,
Of heath-flowers wild, a wreath their brows to deck,
Or daisy-spotted garland for the neck.

And as maturer seasons o'er them came,
And stronger glow'd within pure reason's flame,
Together they would scan the mind's wide range,
And share of thought the grateful interchange;
Together Nature's volume wide explore;
Together Nature's mighty God adore.
The mountain, forest, meadow, lake, and stream,
Gave varied joy. What was the world to them,
Its pomp, its bustle, and its idle toil!
Society did their enjoyments spoil,—
They needed not its aid---a world they were
Each to the other,---Why aught else prefer?

But oft, alas! the lily, in the spring,
Even in its prime of vernal blossoming,
Struck at the root by some fell canker's fang,
Fading, its beauteous head begins to hang---
So fared it with Maria; the pure red,
Soft-blended on her cheek, was seen to fade;
The tincture of her lip, of rubied hue,
Where smiles once sat, now changed to sickly blue;
No longer full of life, no longer gay,
With rapid strides came premature decay!
Her former haunts could now no longer please,
E'en the soft couch could scarce procure her ease.
There Anna closely sat, and watch'd her eye,
Aught that could soothe or aid her to supply;
All day she watch'd, and when the suff'rer slept,
Hung o'er her midnight couch, and silent wept.
To cheer her thoughtful bosom Anna tries—
"The spring again returns, bleak winter flies,
Even now the golden crocuses are seen,
And soon the woodlands will resume their green;
When you are well, delighted we shall rove
The wood-paths through, and trim the bower we love."—
"Yes, Anna, flowers will bloom, and grove, and plain,
All dormant nature spring to life again;
Grass clothe the ground, and blossoms crown the tree,
But grove or plain will bloom in vain to me!
It was my hope, that as one hour began
Our beings, one should measure out life's span,
But Heaven forbids; to murmur would be vain;
A few short years shall make us one again."

Prophetic speech! for now life's fading flame,
Faint and more faint, did animate her frame;
Around she cast her eyes of deadly hue,
On sorrowing friends, to bid a last adieu.
A parting look she gave—she could no more,
A throb—a long-drawn sigh—then all was o'er!

A thrilling pang of horrible despair
Pierced Anna's breast, and marr'd all feeling there;
Long o'er the lifeless form she silent stood,
With vacant gaze the beauteous ruin view'd;
Till her faint limbs no more her weight could stay,
And all unconscious she is borne away:
All strive to soothe and comfort her, but she
Refused all comfort—"What is life to me?"
She cried; then starting, gazed with anxious eye—
"I come! I come!—hark! 'tis Maria's cry—
Sure they won't place her in the damp cold grave?—
See, worms do feed on her—O mercy, save!—
But yonder's she—how changed, how wondrous fair!
And those are angel-seraphs with her there.—
I thought I ne'er should meet again with you,
Give me your hand—now! now!---adieu, adieu!"
—Then from her troubled frame forthwith the spirit flew.

R.

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH 1825.

(Continued from the page 517.)

from the Right Rev. Prelate—the assertion, viz:—"That the people of this kingdom were decidedly hostile to that Bill which had been brought up by the Commons of the United Kingdom twice to that House, praying their Lordships' assent to it; by that House of Commons too, which was the only legal representative of the opinions of the people known to the Constitution." He had always understood that the theory of the Constitution insisted on by the Anti-Reformists, at least whenever any reform in the Representation was proposed, the objection always was urged, that the Commons House of Parliament was the legal and constitutional organ of the people. He had always thought that public meetings were the safety-valves of the Constitution—the vents for any ebullitions of popular feeling; but he now got an entire new light; he found that he had been altogether wrong, and that the House of Commons was not the organ of the people, and it must be a mere oligarchy, as it was sometimes described to be by the visionary reformers. He supposed it was like that Association which had lately been put down, those Dublin Societies, which had been compared, could not say happily, to the measures of the French Revolution, and described as the contrivances of the few to deprive the many of their rights, and to bestow them on the few; and, according to this supposition, that body which had sent the measure up to their Lordships, was not the constitutional organ of public opinion. Still democracy had a vent; it found representatives in the Archdeaconries of the country, in the Bishops, and in the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack [hear, hear!]. They were the Tribunes, who, when all besides failed, stepped forward and represented the people. It had been said that the Noble and Learned Lord had a veto on this great and important measure; but he (Lord Holland) thought he would have taken his *provocatio* from a different quarter; that he would not have looked to the Bar, and to Old Palace-yard, and to popular assemblies * but behind him, or on his right hand, for motives to enter into the discussion. He had still some of the old leaven of reform in him, though it had been said, that whenever it fermented, it produced only a feeble and lukewarm operation; but though he had still some of this leaven of reform about him, he was not prepared to maintain as an undeniable proposition, that it had not a considerable share of sympathy with the feelings of the people, and that they have not in it any representatives. He could not think that a great measure, sent up twice by the other House of Parliament, gave no satisfaction to any part of the people; and he did not think that any man could stand up in Parliament; and such a measure, so supported, was opposed by the whole of the people. But did those who made such an assertion, recollect that one-third of these people had a direct interest in the measure? Their Lordships must consider that they were legislating for the whole people, including this third; and he would say, moreover, that the legal and constitutional representatives of the most populous places were in favour of this great measure; and amongst them were to be found those who had taken the most active part in supporting it. But their Lordships had other popular representatives, such as the Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of St. David's), who brought down a great number of pretty Pocket petitions a few nights before, which looked like his private letters, so that the organ of democracy was now the Lords Spiritual, together with the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack. He was satisfied that their Lordships would decide on what was wise, on what was just, and on what was safe, from their own views on this important question, and that they would not suffer their opinions to be influenced by the opinions of other persons. He was also satisfied, if they looked to the few public meetings which had been held—if they looked to the side taken by the representatives of some of the most populous places that there was, among a large portion of the people, a feeling in favour of the measure. He did not mean to say, and he was sure that their Lordships would not think such a feeling a sufficient reason for adopting the measure, but he must say, that it was a most disingenuous argument, and unfounded in fact, to suppose and assert that the great majority of the people were decidedly hostile to the measure. He was satisfied that their Lordships, in diciding on this measusre, would look to every part of the United Kingdom, and that they would particularly look to that part which was joined with it, in which it was most vulnerable, in which the people were peculiarly sensible, and on which, should any dangers arise, the stability of the empire would depend. He did not think the difference manifested by some of the people, and the strong opinions of a few, were such as to justify any Noble or Right Reverend Lord in saying that the people of this country were decidedly hostile to that great and important measure, which the Representatives of the people had twice brought up to their Lordships.

Petitions, against granting further concessions to the Catholics, were then presented by the Archibishop of York, from the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, in the diocese of York; by the Bishop of Exeter from a parish in Devonshire; by the Duke of Rutland, from Lutterworth, in Leicestershire by the Marquess of Northampton (we believe), from Northampton; by the Earl of Liverpool, from the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the East of Kent, from the town of Chatham, and from other places; by the Bishop of London, from Clifden on Dunsmore, Warwick, from certain Episcopalians, of the Chapel, Long Acre, from the President and Fellows of Sion College, London; by the Bishop of St. David's from several places in Pembrokeshire: by Lord Colchester, from the parish of St. Luke's; by the Earl of Shaftesbury, from Bridport signed by 1,150 persons; by the Lord Chancellor, from the parish of St. James, Garlickhill; by the Earl of Caledon, from Dromore, and other places; by the Bishop of Gloucester, from Stow, in Gloucester.

The Marquess of LANSDON presented a Petition in favour of the Catholics, from the parish of Saint Luke's. This Petition, the Noble Marquess said, would not have been presented to their Lordships had not a Petition with a different prayer been got up in the parish. The Petition he presented was, he was happy to say, signed by the Rector, and by many respectable persons. The Noble Marquess also presented Petitions from Bridport, from Kempton, and from the Protestant Dissenters of Chichester. The latter the Noble Marquess said, were anxious to express their opinions, because they wished it not to be supposed, that all Protestant Dissenters were hostile to the Catholics, though they would not have approached their Lordships had it not been for the Petitions presented to their Lordships of an opposite nature.

Lord HOLLAND presented three Petitions in favour of the Catholics—one from the Protestant Dissenters of Stroud, in Gloucestershire; one from the Town of Ross and its vicinity; and one from the Minister, Elders, and Congregation of the Presbyterians in the Counties of Down and Antrim. The latter was signed by eight Ministers and fourteen Elders, and among them, he believed, were several persons of great learning. Neither the first nor the last of these Petitions would have been sent to their Lordships, but for the Petitions, of a different nature, which had been sent from some Protestant Dissenters; and they were desirous of shewing that concessions to Catholics were not only perfectly consistent with those principles of political liberty and religious toleration which they professed, but also necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the Empire.

The Duke of LEINSTER presented a Petition, praying for relief, from the Roman Catholics of Naas, in the county of Kildare.

BILL OF ATTAINDER.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after observing that his other occupations had prevented him from paying that attention he wished to the measure introduced by Lord Holland, which then stood for discussion, and which, out of respect to that Noble Lord and the House, he wished to pay, requested Lord Holland to postpone his motions till some future day.

Lord HOLLAND consented, and fixed it for next Thursday se'nnight.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved, that copies of the receipts given by the Directors of the Equitable Loan Company to the subscribers, before the Deed of Trust was executed, should be laid on the table.

Lord DACRE said, if the Noble Earl's object was to gain time, he should object to the motion.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE did it from no motive of the kind, but because the information was necessary.

Sir Edward Knatchbull and others from the Commons, brought up a message, requesting their Lordships would send to the Commons any additional evidence they may take on the State of Ireland. At the same time, the Chancery Court (Ireland) Bill, the Thrown Silk Acts Repeal Bill, and several private Bills, were brought up from the Commons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then pronounced his opinion on the Thelluson cause, which was, that the decision of the Court of Chancery should be confirmed; but the cause must go back to that Court. He should, on Monday, lay before their Lordships an explanatory paper.

Counsel were afterwards heard on Sullivan's Divorce Bill.

The LORD CANCELLOR objected to the

* The Lord Chancellor sits before the Throne, with his back towards it, and the Duke of York generally sits on the Chancellor's right hand, which is what Lord Holland alluded to.

preamble, because it did not contain one word of the adultery having been committed while the parties were living separate under a deed of separation.—The Bill was withdrawn, with permission to amend the preamble, and to present it again.

Captain Ludlam, from the Harbour Master's Office of the Port of London, presented Returns, pursuant to their Lordships' orders.

Mr. Bevan, from the Commercial Docks; Mr. Johnson, from the London Docks; and Mr. Farrer, from the East India Docks, presented Accounts of the number of Ships, and amount of their tonnage, which entered each of these Docks in 1824. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 13.

Mr. MANNING brought up the Report on the West India Bill; it was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. MAXWELL presented a Petition from two persons named NIXON, praying to be heard on the Clyde Navigation Bill—The Petition was ordered to be referred to the said Committee.

A Petition was presented from a parish in the county of Sussex, the name of which we could not learn, against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

On the motion of Mr. DAWSON, several Orders of the Day were postponed until Friday next.

Mr. DOHERTY presented a Petition from New Ross, in favour of the Irish Provincial Banks.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL presented a Petition from certain Sawyers in & near the town of Dover, in Kent, against any alterations in the Combination Laws.

Lord MILTON presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the town of Saddleworth, in the county of York, praying for the Repeal of the Window tax.

Mr. HORNBY presented a Petition from the Cotton Spinners of Preston, on the subject of the Bill for regulating the hours of work in factories. The Petitioners prayed that the said Bill might not pass into a law.

Sir R. INGLIS moved for a Return of the Records, printed by order of this House; and also for an account of the number of Copies distributed; and the expense attending the same, from the date of the first Commission relative to Records.—Ordered.

Mr. ELLIS brought up the Resolutions relative to the Assimilation of Currency Bill, in Ireland; and leave was given to bring in a Bill pursuant to the same.

Mr. SMITH presented a Petition from certain persons, relative to the Portable Gas Company Bill.—Referred to the Committee on the said Bill.

Mr. S. WORTLEY presented a Petition from several persons connected with the Irish Linen Regulation Bill.—The Hon. Gentleman also presented a Petition from a Parish in Fifeshire, praying inquiries in favour of Mr. Gourlay. The Hon. Gentleman likewise presented a Petition from a Mr. Sketon, complaining of the British Consul at Havre-de-Grace.

Mr. BARING presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders of Birmingham, in favour of the Western Canal Bill.

Mr. J. P. GRANT presented a Petition from a gentleman, whose name we could not collect, relative to the Apothecaries Regulation Bill.

Mr. DENMAN gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of regulating, that, in cases of misdemeanors, plaintiffs should not be allowed, on mere motion, to move cases from the Quarter Sessions to the Court of King's Bench, & to place them on the same footing as defendants.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the Shipwrights of Sunderland, against any alteration in the Combination Laws. The Honourable Member also wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, if any further intelligence had been received relative to the Burmese war?

Mr. WYNN answered in the negative; but stated that, as soon as any further intelligence was received, it should be laid before the House.

On the motion that the East India Judges' Bill be committed.

Mr. WYNN said he had no essential amendment to propose, but only a few verbal alterations.

Mr. HUME asked why it was that the Judges in India should not be placed in the same situation as the Judges in this country?

Mr. WYNN said, the Judges in India were now placed in the same situation which they were placed in 1774, and the mode of their appointment was unchanged. The Judges in India were not appointed for life, in pursuance of arrangements made with the East India Company at the different periods of the removal of their charter. The only alteration proposed by the present Bill was to pay the Judges in India currency, in place of having it English currency.

Mr. HUME asked why it was that the Judges in India should be removeable at pleasure? It was never known to persons acquainted with India, that Governors had the power of transporting Juries when they gave verdicts contrary to the wishes of those Governors. Now why was it this should not be prevented? And what better mode could there be of preventing than making the Judges independent [hear, hear]?

Mr. C. WYNN thought the Honourable Member could not have read the Bill, or he would not have made these observations, for they could only by possibility apply to the Judge of Prince Edward's Island, who certainly was appointed only during his Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. HUME observed, that in civil cases in India, the Judges had all the influence, and therefore it was of the greatest importance that they should be made independent. Those best acquainted with India, must be perfectly aware that no man could now speak his sentiments in India without running a risk of being deported. The system of intimidation was carried in India to a monstrous excess at present. Proscription had followed proscription, and the degree of despotism exercised by the Government over British subjects, was unexampled even under the Stuarts. Many had been banished, and within the last month two indigo planters had arrived, having been deported without notice or trial. It behoved the House to consider whether such an abominable system ought to be allowed to continue. The half-casts in India were not allowed to sit as Jurymen, although they might hold land to any amount. Englishmen might sit upon Juries, but could not hold an acre of land. He held it absolutely necessary that steps ought to be taken to render the Judges in India independent of the Government, and to interpose the protection of a Jury between British subjects and the public authorities.

Mr. ROBERTSON said a few words, to shew that any charge regarding the Judges in India was needless.

Mr. WYNN said, that the Judges in India could at present only be removed by the Crown and not by the Governor-General, and he saw great inconvenience in altering the system. Violent disputes would sometimes arise between Judges in the colonies, and how would it be possible to investigate the question by witnesses in this country at the bar of both Houses. If a Bill were introduced to remedy any defects, it should meet with all due consideration.

Sir C. FORBES contended, that the conduct of of the Government of India loudly called for the interposition of Parliament. Things could not be allowed to remain in the present state. He thought the natives of India quite on as good a footing as British subjects.

Mr. SYKES argued, that the Judges were not, in fact, as independant in India as in this country, and nothing could be more objectionable than a confusion between Judicial and Executive functions.

Dr. PHILLIMORE said, that though the Judges in India were removed at the pleasure of the Crown, they were not removable at the pleasure of the local authorities. If the system required alterations, it might be done by a separate Bill; but the Bill under discussion contemplated no such subject.

Mr. HUME had no objection to regulate the salaries of the Judges, but that was a matter of paltry consideration, while the most important interests of the inhabitants of India were wholly neglected by the Board of Controul. The Governor did in fact, sit as the umpire over the Judge, who was, therefore, not independent. At the present moment, the half casts in India were more numerous than British subjects, yet they were degraded and deprived of the right to sit upon juries. He read an extract of a letter from India setting forth the evils of the present system, and contended that it was necessary for the British Government to do something without delay, to effect a remedy, unless it did not fear still greater and impending danger.

Mr. WYNN asserted that the Judges of India were as honourable and as independent as the Judges of England. The greatest care had been taken in their selection, and they had not shewn themselves by any means as subservient as the Hon. Gentleman would represent them. The power of deportation had been granted by the last charter, and when that charter came under consideration it might be altered.

Mr. HUME added, that if the ablest men were selected for Judges, they ought to be placed in a situation of independence worthy of their learning and talents. He suggested the propriety of appointing a temporary Judge in case of an unexpected vacancy, in the same way as Members of Council were temporally appointed.

Mr. WYNN saw several objections to the change, especially to the temporary appointment of a barrister as a Judge, who would afterwards again have to descend the bar. He had never heard of the deportation of the Indigo Planters until to-night.

Mr. HUME objected to a clause giving the power to the Government in India to transport persons to Prince Edward's Island. Transporting Europeans to so hot and unhealthy a climate was a tyrannical and unjust punishment.

Sir CHARLES FORBES proposed an alteration in the amount of the Judges' Salaries in India.

Sir C. Colr seconded the motion for the alteration.

Mr. Wynn thought such an alteration was too trivial to make, as it would be but an increase of 200l.

After a few words from different Members the amendment was carried.

Mr. Hume observed, that as the law at present stood, if a Judge died within a year after his arrival in India, his family or personal representatives were entitled to his full year's salary. He proposed that this clause should be altered by striking out the words "arrived in India," and inserting the words "embarked for India," which would give the full year's salary in case he died on the passage. He thought this no more than right, considering all the circumstances under which Judges and their families embarked for India.

Mr. Brougham remarked, that the ten years servitude of a Judge in India, which was required before he could retire home on a pension, was rather too long a time. Few men were sent out until after forty years of age, and therefore he thought the period of servitude might be reduced to six or seven years.

After a few words from Mr. Wynn, Mr. Holme Sumner, and Mr. Courtenay, on the suggestion of Mr. Wynn, the Chairman of the Committee reported progress, and the further proceedings of the Committee were postponed to this day week.

Sir J. Newport begged leave to call the attention of the House to a letter from Dr. Doyle, written, as we understood, to Mr. Brougham, complaining that in certain speeches attributed to members of that House, the Reverend Prelate had been misrepresented as to his writings and his evidence before both Houses of Parliament.

Warehoused Corn.

Mr. Huskisson moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Warehoused Corn Bill.

Sir M. Ridley was of opinion that a duty of 10s. was too high, and would operate as a prohibition. In his opinion it should not have been more than 5s.

Mr. Wodehouse said, it was impossible to prevent the corn of the United States from being mingled with the Canada corn; and therefore, on that account, he opposed the further progress of this Bill. During our war with America, there existed what was called a "Non-Intercourse Act" between Canada and the United States, notwithstanding which, the intercourse was as great between those two territories as it had been before that Act existed. It was impossible, therefore, to prevent the United States corn from being blended with the corn of Canada.

Mr. Huskisson was of opinion that we had nothing to do with the speculation of individuals, or with the losses that accrued to those individuals from the failure of their speculations. All we had to do with, was the general public good as respected the Corn Laws; and he felt no disposition to make the duty less than 10s., if it could be done with fairness; but the reason why he had not done so was, that those parties holding this Corn ought to have protection. Because, if they saw that Foreign Corn was Likely to come in competition with them, they would get rid of it to avoid the consequences of a glut; therefore they had as great an interest in the subject as the British grower. In respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Norfolk, relative to Canada Corn, he had had much communication with persons who knew that part of the world well, and he had ascertained as a fact, that even when Corn was at its highest price, at 20s. a bushel, there were never more than 50,000 quarters imported from that part. He should be quite willing to adopt any method necessary to prevent the fraudulent mixing of the United States Corn with the Corn of Canada; but he brought such mixture not likely to be carried extensively into practice, inasmuch as the transportation of Corn from that part of the United States where it was usually grown, only to Montreal, amounted to between 20s. & 25s. per quarter. If, upon the average of the next 5 years, it was found that 100,000 quarters of corn were imported annually from Canada, he should be prepared to suspect that it was not Canada Corn, and disposed to adopt methods for the prevention of that fraudulent mixture, which such an average would establish.

Mr. H. Sumner strongly recommended the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) to limit the quantity of Canadian corn, which might be introduced in any one year, to 10,000 quarters. Such a security would give great satisfaction to the agriculturists of this country, and remove a great deal of unnecessary alarm.

Sir E. Harvey trusted the Right Honourable Gentleman would accede to the proposition of the Honourable Member for Surrey (Mr. H. Sumner.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the the alarm which existed among some persons as to the introduction of an incalculable quantity of smuggled corn from the United States, by way of the River St. Lawrence, was founded on a most erroneous view of the subject. It should be recollected, that this was a measure adopted for the benefit of Canada, and there were laws already existing in those Provinces, by which the Corn of the United States was expressly excluded. Corn from the Canadas must necessarily come to this country in a British ship. Supposing it then to be smuggled from the United States, it must, in the first instance, be sent from some part of the Lakes in an American ship, to some main port or shipment in our provinces, of which there were but three, Kingstone, Montreal and Quebec, from whence it must be transhipped in a British ship to this country. To effect this a system of perjury must be carried on. All the vigilance of the custom-house Officers and of the Canadians must be evaded; and when, in addition to all these difficulties, it was remembered that Corn was rather a bulky article, and the geographical situation of a country, where there were few roads, and few intermediate points of communication, was taken into consideration, he really thought the fears which were entertained as to an influx of smuggled American Corn were perfectly visionary. If Gentlemen would only reflect a little on the geographical difficulties which were opposed to such an enterprise, independently of the laws, which already existed in Canada, against the introduction of American Corn, they would see at once that their apprehensions were entirely groundless.

Sir I. Coffin said he was well acquainted with the geographical position of the Canadas, and he felt quite satisfied that it was impossible for the American growers to smuggle their corn into those previnces.

Sir J. Wrottesley thought the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) could not reasonably refuse to accede to the proposition of the Honourable Member for Surrey (Mr. H. Sumner), for limiting the quantity to 100,000 quarters in any one year, when he had himself stated that the average quantity likely to be imported from the Canadas would not exceed 50,000 quarters.

Mr. W. Horton observed, that the whole population of the Canadas were as much interested in the non-importation of American corn into this country, as the English farmers could be; so that in addition to the security afforded by the geographical obstacles to which his Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had adverted, they had this security, that the people of Canada were themselves interested in the exclusion of American corn.

Mr. Sykes thought the bonded corn ought to be let into country at as low a rate as possible, and he should prefer a duty of 7s. or even 5s to the proposed duty of 10s.

Sir E. Knatchbull said he could not agree with the Honourable Member for Yorkshire (Mr. Sykes) as to the expediency of lowering the duty at which the bonded corn was to be let in. He should be rather inclined to support a higher than a lower rate of duty. He had felt very considerable doubts as to the measure which had been introduced with respect to Canadian corn; but the very satisfactory explanation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had very much relieved his mind. He was further re-assured by the pledge which had been given by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson), that if the amount of Canadian corn introduced into this country should be so large as 100,000 quarters, he should feel it necessary to re-consider this subject. Threatened, as they were, with a revision of the Corn Laws he could not forbear stating it to be his decided opinion, that there was nothing which could justify him in assenting to any alteration of the existing system. In his opinion, it would be extremely difficult to establish any system of Corn Law, which, generally spaeking, could be more beneficial to the country than that which now existed, and he was decidedly hostile to any alteration.

Mr. Curwen thought, that if the duty were so high as 10s. the bonded corn would not be brought into the market, and that the holder would prefer waiting till the price reached 80s.

Mr. Maxwell said a few words which were not audible.

Mr. Curteis deprecated the spirit of innovation by which Ministers appeared to be animated. They seemed to be bitten by a strange sort of mania; not the bydrophobia certainly, for they wished to bring every thing across the water; but by an innovating mania, which in his (Mr. C.'s) opinion, was little calculated to promote the best interests of the country.

Mr. Whitmore said he should be extremely glad, if the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) would concede the lower rate of duty. He agreed with the Honourable Member for Cumberland (Mr. Curwen), that the bonded corn was not likely to come into the market at so high a duty as 10s. As to the amount of corn likely to be imported from the Canadas to this country, he believed the opinions which prevailed at the present moment to be most erroneous. He begged leave to state to the House a fact, which must tend in a great degree, to remove the existing alarm; the average amount of wheat imported from the Canadas to this country, did not exceed 23,000 quarters.

The Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Huskisson said, that, with a view of removing all cause for alarm, and giving an adequate security against the fraudulent introduction or Canadian Wheat, he should propose as a clause, by way of rider, that there should be the same certificate of origin as in the case of sugar. This provision, which was found a sufficient security with respect to sugars, must be still more satisfactory in regard to so bulky an article as corn. With respect to the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Surrey (Mr. Holme Sumner), for limiting the quantity to 100,000 quarters, he should have no objection to adopt it, if he thought there was any probability that such a limitation would be necessary. If the increased importation should be so rapid as to give an average of so large an amount for five years, he should then consider that there was some evasion of the law, and the interposition of Parliament would, under such circumstances, become necessary.

In answer to a question from Mr. Curteis, respecting the protecting duty of 8s. against the introduction of American corn.

Mr. Huskisson said he intended to postpone to a futrure night, the introduction of the subject to which the Honourable Member alluded. The protecting duty which he should propose against the introduction of American corn into this country, would be precisely the same as that which already existed in the Canadas.

The clause proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) was agreed to, and added to the Bill, by way of rider.

Sir. M. W. Ridley proposed, as an additional clause, that for the words "ten shillings, the words "seven shillings" be inserted.

Mr. Wodehouse supported the motion.

Mr. Bright said a few words in support of the motion.

Mr. H. Sumner opposed the Amendment.

After a few words from Mr. Curteis,

Mr. Huskisson observed, that he was really most willing to do every thing in his power to meet the wishes of the Hon. Gentlemen who advocated the cause of the importers of the bonded corn, who, he believed, had already suffered considerable losses in consequence of their speculation. But he felt it his duty to oppose the Amendment on public grounds. The object of substituting the lower duty of 7s., was to insure that the bonded corn should be more speedily brought out of the ware-houses; but he was persuaded that the corn would come to market with sufficient alacrity by the Bill as originally proposed by him. Unless the price of corn should rise to 80s. the ports would not be opened, and the owners of the bonded corn would not have any foreign competition to contend with, so that they would be induced to bring out their corn; if, on the other had, they saw any appearance of scarcity, or the occurrenee of any other circumstance which would have a tendency to raise the price of corn to eighty shillings, and consequently to open the ports, they would try to be beforehand, and would exert the utmost efforts to bring their corn to market before the foreign corn could enter into competition with it. He assured the House that it was not with any view to the revenue, that he adhered to the higher rate of duty, but on the grounds of a public nature which he had already discribed.

The Amendment was then negatived without a division, and the Bill was passed.

Mr. M'Adam.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to propose a grant of 2,000*l.* to Mr. M'Adam. The subject was by no means a new one; and it was far from his intention to enter into any eulogium on the merits of the individual in question. No one who had visited this country, either on business or on pleasure, but must have had abundant opportunity of experiencing, and of benefitting By the talents which Mr. M'Adam had displayed. In consequence of the Report of a Committee in 1821, a sum of two thousand pounds was granted by Government to Mr. M'Adam in reward of his exertions; and on the recommendation of the Post-office, in the following year, a further sum of 2000*l.* In 1823, an application was made to Government by Mr. M'Adam for further remuneration, on the ground of the extensive services which he had performed for the public, by the means of his signal improvement in the construction of roads; which services had been, and could be, but inadequately rewarded, in his capacity of Surveyor. Feeling it to be his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) duty to be careful of the public purse, he had not received that application so favourably, as Mr. M'Adam and his friends thought it ought to have been received. There certainly were many objections, on the first blush of such a proposition, to its being entertained either by Government or by the House. The consequence of too great a readiness to propose such grants was sufficiently obvious Conceiving that, on the occasion to which he had alluded it was his duty to be rather stingy of the public money, he had declined to propose to Parliament any grant in favour of Mr. M'Adam. He consented, however, that the recommendation of the Crown should be signified to the consideration, by a Committee of that House, of a Petition which Mr. M'Adam had presented on the subject. In 1823, that Committee was appointed. They investigated the whole subject; and certainly no words could more strongly express, than those used in the Report of that Committee, their sense of the benefit which the public had derived from the scientific improvements that Mr. M'Adam had introduced into the construction of roads, not alone by his own exertions, but in consequence of his example. On the grounds so strongly stated in their Report, the Committee recommended, and certainly in his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) opinion, not unreasonably, a further grant to Mr. M'Adam. That Committee was very large one, and was composed of many Honourable members, of different principles and sentiments; but all well qualified, from their knowledge, to give a sound opinion upon such a subject. After they had made their report, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had several communications with several of the Hon. Gentlemen who had taken the most active part in the investigation; and it was in consequence of thoe communications, as well as of the report itself, that he consented to propose to Parliament a further grant to Mr. M'Adam. The recommendation of the Committee was, that 2000*l*, or 2500*l.* be granted to Mr. M'Adam. It was the former sum that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) now intended to propose. It might be said, that when any man made an ingenious discovery, he would be rewarded by the employment that must necessarily follow. But that was not always the case. It frequently happened, that the individual to whom society was indebted for some important invention, was the last person to derive benefit from it. In the present instance, although, as he had already observed he was not forward in picking out cases for the interference of the Legislature, he really thought Mr. M'Adam was entitled to further remuneration, because, although certainly not in a state of poverty or destitution, the advantage which he had derived from his exertions was by no means adequate to their importance. On these grounds he would take the liberty to move that a sum not exceeding 2000*l.* be granted to his Majesty to enable his Majesty to make further remuneration to Mr. M'Adam for the services which he had rendered to the public by the valuable improvements that he had made in the roads of the country.

Mr. Hume, although he by no means denied the public services of Mr. M'Adam, was of opinion that the proposed grant was by no means warranted by the circumstances of the case. He perfectly agreed with the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no claim of this nature ought to be allowed unless on the most satisfactory grounds; and he would appeal to the Right Hononrable Gentleman, and the House, whether what had beeu done by Mr. M'Adam justified a departure from that general rule. He by no means thought that the evidence taken before the Committee appointed to investigate Mr. M'Adam's claims, warranted the Report of that Committee. Mr. M'Adam had made a statement of expenses which he had incurred for a long period of years, during which, he was prosecuting his experiments; but he (Mr. Hume) understood, that for a large portion of that time, Mr. M'Adam was employed in other affairs, and by no means devoted his sole attention to the subject of roads. Among other items, Mr. M'Adam stated, that he had expended 5019*l.* in 1920 days. The particulars of this expenditure ought to have been detailed, in order to enable the House to form a judgment upon the subject. While he fully admitted the merits of Mr. M'Adam; and was persuaded that the opinion of the Committee was conscientiously given; he could not be astonished at the absurdity of characterising that gentleman as the inventor of the system adopted under his name. It was true that he had devoted a considerable portion of his life to carrying that system into successful execution, but that did not constitute him its inventor. Four years ago he (Mr. Hume) had presented a Petition from a person of the name of Leicester, in which it was satisfactorily proved that the Petitioner had framed a plan similar to Mr. M'Adam's, prior to the operations of that gentleman. He had also presented a Petition from a Mr. Paterson, an eminent surveyor at the roads, in the county of Forfar, showing satisfactorily that long before Mr. M'Adam was heard of, Mr. Paterson had constructed a number of roads precisely on the same principle. Mr. M'Adam had been employed by 75 turnpike trusts in twenty-eight different counties, and from these counties he had a right to be repaid for his labour; but he objected against his being paid by the community at large. It appeared to him extraordinary that the public in Norfolk, in Scotland, and in Ireland, should be saddled with the cost of a grand new street from Carlton Palace to the Regent's Park. It was not against the sum he protested, but against the precedent which this grant would establish. He was more opposed to it as having originated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer than with any other person, because it became thereby a Government question, and upon these grounds, lamenting as he did to stand between the benevolence of the Government and the interests of Mr. M'Adam, he must take the sense of the House on the question.

Mr N. Calvert supported the grant.

Mr. C. Wilson also gave his assent to the proposition.

Sir M. Cholmeley wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether Mr. M'Adam had received already the sum of 4,000*l.* for if so he was not entitled to the present grant.

Sir Thomas Baring was of opinion that this grant would not be dangerous as a precedent, inasmuch as about 28 similar grants had been made within the last twenty years.

Mr. H. Sumner observed, that he was long an admirer, and was disposed to acknowledge the utility of the improved system in road-making on which Mr. M'Adam had acted. But he denied to that individual the merit of invention. It had been understood, and carried into practice for the last 50 years in the neighbourhood in which he (Mr. Sumner) resided. He would admit that Mr. M'Adam, in bringing that system into general operation, was entitled to reward, and that he received it in the liberal remuneration which himself and family had from the several public trusts. But he must say, that the present demand was one of the most dangerous attacks on the public purse that he had ever remembered. Mr. M'Adam's sense of private advantage had led him and three of his sons to embark, in such an object, and the success that had attended their speculation had yielded to them all the most liberal remuneration. Out of different public trusts, for the last five years, they had drawn no less a sum than 41,000*l.* Their claim for expenses on the average of 400*l.* per annum for each of the family, was made, not on the economical rate of a surveyor of the road, which would have been satisfied to ride his horse and dine on his beef steak and mutton chop. It would seem that the firm of M'Adam travelled in their post-chaise and four, and enjoyed all the delicacies of the season. They had certainly, by perseverance effected an improvement, but they were fully remunerated by the profits, and had no public claim.

Mr. Maberly denied that Mr. M'Adam had intruded himself on the Post-office. On the contrary, that Department sought him. Lord Chichester, in an interview with that gentleman asked for the fullest information. Mr. M'Adam furnished him with the whole of his plan, keeping nothing back. Though no specific compact took place, the Noble Lord at the head of the Post-office had an interview with Mr. M'Adam and declared that he would be entitled to a pub-

(*Continued in the 2d Supplement.*)

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WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

lic reward. The Hon. Member for Surrey (Mr. Sumner) denied the merit of invention, and said that he was acquainted with the system for nearly fifty years. It was strange that he had not got that system into operation, for there were not worse roads in the kingdom than in the county of Surrey [hear, hear!]. Nothing but the greatest perseverance on the part of Mr. M'Adam could have conquered the prejudices with which his improvement was opposed; and for that preseverance alone he was entitled to a public reward.

Mr. F. PALMER considered the services of Mr. M'Adam as much over-rated, and that the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been too easily prevailed upon to accede to a proposal for remuneration.

Mr. HART DAVIS declared his willingness to support the present vote. Many of the roads repaired by Mr. M'Adam had fallen under his own observation, and he could assure the House that several, which had been the worst roads in the West of England, had, by Mr. M'Adam's exertions, been converted into the best possible state.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL apprehended that this was not intended to be the last grant to Mr. M'Adam. Could he fell assured that the present sum was to be the liquidation of Mr. M'Adam's claims upon the public, he should feel little difficulty in supporting the grant; but Mr. M'Adam had already received the sum of 4,000*l.*; the House was now called upon to vote a further sum of 2,000*l*, and he believed that they would, ere long, be applied to for further remuneration to Mr. M'Adam.

Sir ROBERT WILSON thought that what had been said respecting Mr. M'Adam's not fulfilling his contract was irrelevant to the present question as he was amenable upon that ground to an action at law. He was able to bear the most unequivocal testimony to the services which Mr. M'Adam had rendered to the public. He did not, however, estimate those services by any quantity of road that Mr. M'Adam had laid down, or even by any quantity that had been laid down by others upon his principles, but he appreciated his merits in introducing a system of improvement, and in originating a series of observations and experiments which had almost brought our roads to an equality with the old Roman roads. As to the objections made against Mr. M'Adam, upon the argument that he was not the inventor of the present system of roads-making, he had as clear a right to the merits of invention, as could, from the nature of the case, be established. It was exceedingly difficult, generally speaking, to fix the origin of inventions, and to decide the pretensions of rival claimants for priority of invention or discovery, and the opposition to Mr. M'Adam's claims to originality seemed to be founded upon the old principle, that there was nothing new under the sun. He conceived that parsimony in the proposed grant to Mr. M'Adam, would not only be illiberal, and even unjust to the individual, but would eventually prove injurious to the interests of the public. Individuals had come from all parts of the empire to receive instructions from Mr. M'Adam, and to witness the effects of his system; these persons had diffused the benefits of the improvements in every direction, and there were very few interests in the country that did not derive very sensible advantages from the ameliorated state of the roads, arising from Mr. M'Adam's ingenuity. He should, therefore feel it his duty, upon every principle of public utility and private justice, to give the present grant his most cordial support.

Sir THOMAS AGLAND bore testimony to the great services derived to all the active classes of society, by the improvements which Mr. M'Adam had introduced in the system of making roads, and keeping them in repair. These improvements were source of great economy and pecuniary saving to all who had to bear the expenses of making or repairing roads; and the increased facility of communication which they afforded, was not only convenient in every point of view, but it was obviously a source of great profit to the manufacturing and commercial interests. Mr. M'Adam had received nothing from the trustees of roads, and was, therefore, the more entitled to remuneration from the public at large. He denied that that gentleman had received 4000*l.* for advice, as had been stated in the course of the discussion. That sum had been granted to him in payment of labour performed, and expenses incurred.

Mr. ESTCOURT declared, that Mr. M'Adam's exertions had proved any thing rather than benefical to the roads in the neighbourhood of the town when he had the honour to represent; on the contrary, he had left the roads in a much worse state than that in which he had found them. He had also thought proper to asperse the conduct of the Trustees of those roads, in a manner which he demed to be highly unjust, and in every respect unwarranted by facts or circumstances.

The Committee now divided. For the Grant, 83—Against it, 27—Majority in favour of the Grant, 56.

The House now resumed.—Upon the Report of Resolutions upon the County Courts Bill.

Lord ALTHORP argued against any compensations being granted to Officers of Courts of Justice, for the loss of fees arising out of the reforms made in the Courts by the present Bill. The compensations proposed were to be granted for the loss of professional profits, against all the known chances and vicissitudes of professional life. He objected to any compensation being made to any individual who could not prove an actual loss arising out of the present Bill.

Mr. BRIGHT thought the compensations proposed objectionable in principle, and pernicious in their example to the officers of all the other Courts. He should vote for bringing up the Report of the Resolutions, and should think it his duty to take the sense of the House upon the measure.

Mr. HUME wanted to know whether, if compensations were given to those who suffered in the present instance, Gentlemen were prepared to support the principle of giving compensations to all who, in any case, should suffer a loss of fees under any bills of reform and improvement? The claims in the present case were grounded upon the argument, that the claimants were injured in offices which they had acquired by purchase. For his part, he thought that the sale of offices in Courts of Justice was in itself a great evil, and the first step ought to be, to prohibit any such sale, and thereby to prevent any claim for losses sustained by a reform of purchased offices. The whole system of fees was pernicious in the extreme. As to the compensations claimed in the present instance, upon the same principle might compensation be claimed for losses by any manufacturer who had established his manufactory upon the faith of laws and treaties, and had sustained injury by a breach of those treaties, or by an alteration of such laws. But for one or two individuals in the House, the compensations would never have been heard of. The Noble Lord. who was the origin of the measure, would never have consented to the compensations, but from a knowledge that without his acquiescence in his demand, his Bill would not pass through the other House. What a state were they reduced to, if they were obliged to vote away the public money, merely to prevent the opposition to a useful measure, by a party personally interested in the abuses which that measure was intended to obliterate. He he saw no end to the claims that might be made upon the House, if the present claims were acceded to.

Mr. GRANT thought, that claims to compensation in cases like the present rested upon their own individual merits more than upon any general principles. He should support the motion.

Mr. WYNN begged the Honourable Member for Aberdeen to reflect that places, if not purchased by money, might often with propriety be said to be purchased by the sacrifice of other professional fees and lucrative practice. He conceived the principle of compensation, which this measure embraced, to be unobjectionable, and he should give it his support.

The Gallery was then cleared, but no division took place, and the Report of the Resolutions was then brought up.

Some discussion took place as to whether the the Irish Provincial Banks Bill or the Quarantine Laws Bill should have precedence, after which perference was given to the former, and the House went into a Committee on the Irish Provincial Banks Bill. Several clauses were agreed to, and some were rejected; but the noise in the Comittee prevented us from catching the observations made either the one way or the other. The House having resumed, the Report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

On the motion that the Quarantine Laws Bill should be committed—

Mr. J. SMITH objected to this Bill as an anomaly in our legislation. In examining the facts, the greatest obscurity prevailed, and the most enlightened men had differences of opinion. Cargoes were unloaded in Holland which could not be suffered to be discharged in this country, although for one hundred years nothing like contagion had been known here, despite of our commerce with all the nations of the world. At all events inquirey was necessary as to this contagion. In the year 1819 inquiry took place and it was settled that plague was contagious. But in 1823, the only persons examined were those who had previously said the plague was infectious. A very Learned Gentleman (Mr. Chitty) had sifted the evidence; and, tracing it with the eye of a lawyer, he had discovered the evidence to be very futile. For himself he must say, that his opinions and his statements in this House were misrepresented and he was attacked in the newspapers for opinions which he never delivered. However the facts remained the same, and he still retained his original opinions. It was quite clear that silk and cotton goods did not imbibe the plague. In Egypt the bedding of persons said to be infected with the plague was sold; no mischief took place; and from that he inferred that the plague was not contagious. This occurred in Constantinople, in Persia---perhaps from the dryness of the air and the absence of morasses; but still the fact was so. He had been long and often misrepresented on the subject. As a practical man, given his best attention to the subject, he still retained his long formed opinion, that the Quarantine Laws were a serious incumbrance to this country. He had thought of this matter, and he could very honestly say, that he never considered any subject discussed either in this House or elsewhere, which more required the deliberate attention of this House. If it were only that scientific persons differed upon the subject, it would require consideration; but when, in addition to that, the commerce of the country, required it, surely no man would say that inquiry and decision were not rendered absolutely necessary.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Monday he should move for a Commitee to consider the Act of the 39th of late Majesty, relating to the Salaries of the Judges. The proposition for increase of the Judges' Salaries had the approbation of his Majesty.

Mr. MONCK brought in a Bill to prevent the payment of labourers out of the Poor Rates, which was read a first time.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at a Quarter past One.